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LITERATURE.

The Last Days of the Consulate. (From the French of M. Fauriel.) Edited, with an Introduction, by M. L. Lalanne. (Sampson Low.)

THIS book is one of much historical interest. In it Claude Fauriel, who is best known as the author of learned works on literature, appears as a political writer on contemporary events. The history of the MS. is as follows. The editor, M. Lalanne, some years ago, was engaged in arranging Condorcet's papers, and found among them an anonymous MS. giving a sketch of Napoleon's policy while he was First Consul, and a full account of Cadoudal's conspiracy. In 1883 the arrangement of Fauriel's papers also fell to his charge, when he found the draft of a letter written by Fauriel in 1803 in a hand which he at once recognised as the same as that of the writer of the anonymous MS. He has accordingly published the MS. as Fauriel's work; nor does there seem any reason, from internal evidence, to doubt the correctness of his conclusion. As Fauriel and M^{me}. Condorcet were intimate friends, the presence of the MS. among Condorcet's papers is easily explained; while its interest is enhanced by the fact that it has marginal notes in the handwriting of M^{me}. de Condorcet, M^{me}. de Stael, and Benjamin Constant. The mention, in the first chapter, of Admiral Bruix, who died in March 1805, as still living is proof that at least this part of the book was written before that date—that is to say, immediately after the principal events described.

Fauriel belonged to that section of the republican party which, disgusted with the government of the Directory, acquiesced doubtfully in its overthrow on Brumaire 18, hoping almost against conviction to the contrary that Napoleon would not use the powers entrusted to him to crush all life out of the political institutions, which in form were erected as checks upon absolutism.

"It was," Fauriel writes, "acknowledged by those who had conspired to establish it, to be a sort of dictatorship; but a dictatorship all the more dangerous to liberty on account of the care that had been taken to disguise its nature, and to conceal its name; because there existed only one man held capable of undertaking it, and that man was, or might believe himself to be, master of the army which had now become one of the powers of the State, and, indeed, the greatest of them all!"

Such words show that Fauriel, at least, was not deluded as to the nature of the government established by the constitution of the year VIII. He could not, however, pardon the man who destroyed not only the Republic, but all that remained of political liberty; and indignation at the implication of Moreau

in Cadoudal's conspiracy was in all probability the last cause which induced Fauriel, leaving his more secure literary labours, to set forth for the use of posterity what was to him the true history of that plot. Impartiality, according to St. Beuve, was an integral part of Fauriel's character, so much so, indeed, that it hindered his literary production and injured his style; and although it was impossible that Fauriel should do otherwise than take a partisan view of Bonaparte, this volume substantiates the justness of the criticism. There is in it a complete absence of abusive language, party virulence, and that tendency to dwell on small unimportant details, which is so common in literature of the kind, while the evident effort on the writer's part in his statement of facts not to overstep what he knows to be true, and in his deductions, to avoid exaggeration, imposes on the reader, and gives a perhaps too high idea of his capability of forming a just estimate of the conduct of Bonaparte or his agents.

But, however this may be, Fauriel's history will take its place as an important record of the Consulate written by a well-informed and able writer at a time when there was no free press in France, and when there was danger even in committing to paper free opinions on political questions. The MS. was, unfortunately, left in an incomplete state; and the third chapter, which should have exposed the causes which led Bonaparte to take the life of the Duc d'Enghien, exists only in the shape of a few notes. The bulk of the book, as it stands, is concerned with the conspiracy and trial of Cadoudal and his accomplices, the first chapter, which gives a general sketch of Napoleon's policy, being written, as Fauriel himself states, to "prepare the imagination for the strange events of the year XII., the particular subject of this history." In this chapter Fauriel represents Bonaparte as making it his chief aim from the time he became First Consul to set an hereditary crown upon his head. The peace of Lunéville was simply a means intended to conduce to this end; and hence those were terribly deceived who hoped that Europe could obtain enduring peace through the ascendancy of the First Consul. The war with England was, from Fauriel's point of view, an inevitable one—the necessary result of Bonaparte's principles of government and of the ambitious foreign policy pursued by him on the Continent. Its renewal in March, 1803, was, however, not desired at the moment, because it delayed the execution of his cherished project.

In the second chapter Fauriel enters upon the history of Cadoudal's conspiracy. His representation of the facts bears out the view taken by M. Lanfrey. Bonaparte required the conspiracy in order to have the opportunity of discrediting Royalists and Republicans alike before effecting the formal conversion of the Republic into an Empire; and the Royalist exiles would never have left London had not the disposition of Moreau and the state of feeling in France been misrepresented to them by men employed for that purpose by Fouché and his agents. Most persons who have all the evidence before them will probably regard Fauriel's general view as correct; but it cannot be said that as

regards details his narrative is convincing. He has no new proofs to bring forward to show that David, M^{me}. de Lajolais were, as he represents them, direct agents of the police, and not merely unscrupulous adventurers to whom the habit of plotting had become a second nature, and who were left free to act as they would until they had brought their victims within the net laid for them. Fauriel, however, does not himself pretend that his account is correct in every detail. "The only thing that I can unhesitatingly vouch for is the truth of the principal circumstances, and the accuracy of the point of view from which I have examined the facts." It should be borne in mind that Fauriel, having served Fouché in the capacity of secretary for two years, when the latter was Bonaparte's minister of police, was as able as any outsider could possibly be to draw correct conclusions from the evidence before him. That he never mentions the sources of his information is significant of the danger of writing on such a subject at all.

When we come to Fauriel's history of the trial itself, which is given in great detail, we are on perfectly sure ground. He was present in the court, and his evidence is at first hand. His account agrees closely with that given in the official report of the trial published in Paris in eight volumes in 1804. It is curious that Fauriel makes no mention of that report, though he alludes to the garbled accounts which were published in the newspapers. He must have regarded it as strictly accurate, and one is inclined to ask whether he had any hand in its production? His own narrative forms an exceedingly interesting supplement. It contains many small touches that enable us the better to realise the intense interest that must have been felt in the drama. Fauriel brings each of the accused, whose evidence was of any importance, in turn before us, describes his bearing before the court, the character of his answers, and the effect which they produced on the spectators. Like Bourrienne, Fauriel has a strong admiration for Cadoudal. His calmness, and the persistency with which he maintained his own story, which injured none but himself, gradually changed the feeling of the audience from antipathy towards one whom they regarded as a dangerous brigand to sympathy for the devoted loyalist caught in the toils set by Napoleon's police. Fauriel also forcibly brings out the attitude of those of the conspirators who refused to support statements which had been extorted from them in prison, when they found themselves face to face with the accomplices whom they had been made to betray. Among such was Picot, the servant of Cadoudal, whose altercation with the President, Thuriot, accompanied as it was by a horrible revelation, may be given in Fauriel's own words.

"From his first answers to the President's questions, it was easy to see that Picot was not disposed to confirm his previous statements. 'Do you know what you said at the time of your arrest?' asked the President. 'I know nothing,' he replied. . . . 'You have lost your memory, then?' 'Yes,' 'You will not make any statement?' The accused kept silence for a moment, and the tumult of his feelings was depicted on his face. The President then read to him that part of his declaration in which he named the conspirators

who had landed in Brittany or Normandy. . . . 'I know nothing of all that,' said Picot. 'You knew it when you stated it,' thundered the President. Thereupon Picot, with the passionate gesture and accent of a man driven beyond all self-restraint, declared that he had been offered 1,500 louis if he would give his master's address; that he had protested he did not know it; that he had then been garrotted, and his fingers crushed in a gun-lock, and torture by fire had afterwards been inflicted on him. He invoked the testimony of the officers of the guard at the Prefecture, who had assisted the police agent in his functions as tormentor; and he stretched out his hands towards the judges and the public, crying in a terrible voice, 'Look at the marks.' There were, on his hands, only too surely the marks of the torture he had undergone three months before."

Although Fauriel admired Cadoudal, he was not concerned for him. The Republican General Moreau formed the centre of interest to the entire audience. That there was no trustworthy evidence on which he could be convicted came out clearly during the trial. Fauriel, indeed, entirely disbelieves that Moreau gave any encouragement to the conspirators. His sympathies were with the Republicans, not with the Royalists; and although he was discontented, he had not the decision of character or strength of will necessary to make him a dangerous adversary.

"The truth is that the men with whom Moreau sympathised in politics were only five or six, who formed a portion of the minority of the Senate, and that he had communications with only two or three of these. Their confidences were confined to barren aspirations towards a better state of things than that actually existing. . . . Neither Moreau nor this handful of men had any settled plan of opposition to all that Bonaparte was preparing to do, or for the undoing of what he had already accomplished. They had neither means nor courage for the task; and, if I am not much mistaken, he who had won battles did not display less weakness and irresolution in the course of those communications than others."

Among other incidents showing the strong feeling entertained in Moreau's favour, Fauriel relates how two gendarmes stood upright on either side of him, with their heads uncovered, and pretended not to hear the president bid them put on their hats and sit down, until Moreau himself ordered them to obey. In the army a profound respect was felt for him; and, according to Fauriel's account, a plan was formed among some of the officers and soldiers at Paris for releasing the general, and gathering an army round him. It was Fauriel's belief, as it also was Bourrienne's, that had Moreau cared to make the effort, he might have obtained command of a force sufficient to have shaken Bonaparte's newly-raised throne. Moreau, however, refused his assent to the plan. "I will not venture," Fauriel observes, "to characterise that refusal." Although Moreau is the central figure in Fauriel's story, Cadoudal is the true hero of the plot; and, could the positions of the two men have been reversed, historians might have had less to tell of the conquests of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The extracts already given are fair specimens of the way in which the translator, whose name does not appear on the title-page, has done his work. Occasionally the English employed, though comprehensible, is very

peculiar, as the following sentence (p. 202) will testify:

"His coffin was placed in the earth, his coffin who ten years before would have been accompanied to his resting-place with every mark of honour."

BERTHA M. GARDINER.

SOME FOLKLORE BOOKS.

Contes Populaires de la Gascogne. Par M. Jean-François Bladé. 3 tom. (Paris: Maisonneuve.)

Folklore in Southern India. By Pandit S. M. Natès'a Sâstri. 2 Parts. (Bombay: Education Society's Press.)

The Epic Songs of Russia. By Isabel F. Hapgood. (Quaritch.)

M. JEAN FRANÇOIS BLADÉ, one of the most intelligent and experienced of the French students of folklore, has published an excellent collection of the popular tales of Gascony. The subject is one with which he has long been familiar. In the days of his boyhood, he says in his preface, his delight was to listen to the stories with which the servant-maids at his grandmother's house used to beguile the evening hours, as they sat spinning around their mistress. By the time he left school, he was already well acquainted with the legends current among the peasants of Lower Gascony, the valley of the Garonne and the Landes, and the shepherds and wandering labourers of the Pyrenees. After finishing his university career, he was appointed to the post of assistant judge at Lectoure, his birthplace, and "one of the richest centres of oral tradition." There he spent fifteen years, devoting his leisure hours to those studies concerning his native province which he still carries on at Agen, and preparing himself to become "the Annalist of Gascony." In his present work it is only with the folk-tales of that part of France that he deals.

From no collection of similar European tales can we now expect much that is novel; and very few of the 170 stories contained in M. Bladé's carefully edited work will prove unfamiliar to students of folklore. In that minority may be ranked the very gloomy account, in "La Reine Châtiée," of how a wicked queen poisoned her excellent husband, and how the crime was made known by the ghost of the dead king to his son, who puts the criminal, with apologies, to death. The part of Ophelia in this tragedy is played by a much-loved princess, who, at the prince's request, retires into a convent, in which she dies. The prince, having satisfied the demands of his father's ghost, rides off "into the black night," and is never seen again. Novel also, in some of its features, is the history of "L'Homme Voilé," a prince who fell into evil ways, but afterwards repented, and performed divers good works, such as giving, with a charity equal to that chronicled in the Buddhist story of the hawk deprived of the pigeon, a pint of his blood to "the Golden Bird, the sun-coloured bird, the bird which thinks and talks like a Christian," and which will live till the Day of Judgment if it can obtain every hundred years a pint of princely blood to drink. He also baptised "a man with a long beard and a fish's tail," who was thereby enabled to enter

into Paradise. The somewhat wild story of the "Pieds d'Or," the golden feet with which the journeyman blacksmith supplies the place of those which his master has cut off and burnt, because the youth refused to marry the Queen of the Vipers, that master's daughter, has much in it that is uncommon; and the same may be said of "Le Dragon Doré," in which a military Orpheus three times carries off the Eurydice whom the Master of the Night had secluded in his gloomy abode; but loses her each time because, in spite of repeated warnings, he turns round and looks at her before her escape is achieved. On the third occasion she is concealed in "l'étoile du milieu des Trois Bourdons," that being the Gascon name for Orion's Belt. Quite new to most readers will be "La Nuit des Quatre-Temps," describing how a rich but avaricious old spinster drove forth one stormy night with the idea of being married; but became the prey of wolves, which devoured the whole of her except her golden leg. The normal golden leg story, which has never been thoroughly explained, occurs in the second volume (p. 324). In it the defunct wife, who has been deprived of her golden leg by a dishonest serving-man, does not disturb her husband's nightly slumbers, but shrieks demands for the stolen limb from her grave. The story of "La Goulue," the gluttonous girl "who did not care for sweethearts or dances, but thought of nothing but eating raw flesh," is probably a variant of the same tale. Her parents having supplied her, in default of butchers' meat, with a corpse's leg which she devoured, the exasperated corpse ate her in her turn. In conclusion, attention may be drawn to the "Mandagot" (ii. 336), "a very rare little animal, which shows itself only once a year, from midnight till sunset." It is an emissary of the devil, the conveyer of the recompense given to those who make compacts with the fiend. In the Landes its existence is an article of faith.

Under the title of *Folklore in Southern India*, a native scholar, Mr. S. M. Natès'a Sâstri, has commenced the publication of a collection of Tamil popular tales. The two parts already published contain twelve stories. The work appears to be of a very genuine nature, and it is likely to be highly prized by all who wish to render themselves familiar with Indian thought and feeling. The most interesting of the tales is the second, which explains "Why Brahmins cannot eat in the dark." It seems that among Hindus, "there is a custom, while taking their meals, of leaving their food uneaten when it so happens that from any cause the light is blown out." For this practice two reasons are given. A crocodile, it is said, once laid hold of a bather, but released him on his promise to return to be eaten later on. The man kept his word; but was saved by his wife, who flashed a light for a moment before the crocodile's eyes, when it was on the point of commencing its repast. It immediately released the man, saying, "I will never touch you after a lamp was quenched when I began my meals to-day." Astonished at "the faithful observance of a rule in an unreasonable beast," the rescued man and his neighbours determined to follow its example; and "from that day it was fixed that men, who are more reasonable, should never eat when the lamp is blown

out." The other story states that a woman was so poor that she could not afford a lamp, and was obliged to eat her evening meal in the dark. The consequence was that a devil used to come and assist her to consume it. Being discovered, "he said that he was used thus to go to everyone who ate without a lamp, and swallow his meals fast." When this became generally known, people were careful to rise when left in the dark at supper time, lest they should entertain devils unawares.

A cordial reception should be given by all who are interested in folklore to the translation which an American lady, Miss Isabel Florence Hapgood, has made of the epic songs of Russia. Prof. Francis J. Child, than whom no better judge of ballad literature exists, has prefixed an introductory note to the work, which he justly designates as "this spirited and sympathetic version of the more important of the Great Russian Popular Heroic Songs." The translator has evidently spared no pains in her attempt to convey to English readers an adequate idea of the Russian *bylinas*, the songs about the heroes who were supposed, for the most part, to cluster around the Grand Duke Vladimir of Kiev; and it is to be hoped that her work will meet with the success which it fully deserves. From its study, combined with that of M. Rambaud's admirable book on the same subject, *La Russie Epique*, a tolerably clear idea may be formed of a great mass of semi-epic popular poetry which has been handed down by oral tradition from one generation to another of the peasants who dwell in the little-explored region of North-east Russia. But it need hardly be stated that, in any translation, however good it may be, the *bylinas* lose much of their charm; and great allowance must be made in the case of these rude, but fresh and genuine, specimens of foreign minstrelsy, when they are presented under an alien form of speech, and deprived of the rhythmical movement which, in the original, constitutes one of their most attractive features. It will be interesting to see what are the opinions of Western scholars, now that they have a fair opportunity of forming them, as to the various influences which produced and modified these expressions of popular fancy in the North-east of Europe. In Russia much has been written on the subject, a number of eminent scholars, among whom may be specially named Profs. Buslaef, Bezsonof, and Orest Miller, maintaining that they are of native growth, while others support the views of Mr. Vladimir Stassof, of the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, who sees in them many oriental features, and attributes at least a certain amount of their colour and imagery to the effect produced upon the Russians bordering on Siberia by their Asiatic neighbours. Orest Miller's work, *Ilya of Murom and the Heroes of Kiev*, it may be mentioned, forms a royal octavo volume containing 855 pages. Mr. Stassof's writings on the subject are not so readily accessible, having been published only in the St. Petersburg *Messenger of Europe*. There can be little doubt that Asiatic influences have been freely brought to bear upon this branch of European folklore. It would have been exceptionally strange had it been otherwise.

But, although a certain resemblance may be proved to exist between the Russian *bylinas* and those songs of Central Asia of which Radlof has published so extensive a collection in his *Proben der Volksliteratur der Türkischen Stämme Süd-Sibiriens*, it is not necessary to suppose that the Russian minstrels were entirely indebted for their ideas to their Tartar foes. From Byzantium, from Persia, and from various other alien quarters, they certainly seem to have borrowed freely. One instance may be given, in which a tale appears to have drifted from a considerable distance. The hero Svyatogor is represented as attempting to struggle against his fate. Having learnt from a smith who was "forging two fine hairs," that he was destined to wed a certain maiden, he went to inspect her. She was asleep when he arrived. Finding that "her body was like the bark of fir-trees," he smote her with his sword, and went away, thinking that he had escaped from his doom. But the maiden did not die. "She woke and gazed about her. The fir-bark fell from her limbs, and she became a beauty such as was never seen in all the world, nor heard of in the white world." Eventually, having become as rich as beautiful, she won the love of Svyatogor, who did not recognise in the fair heiress, till after he had married her, the loathsome pauper whom he had tried to kill. This story, which bears some resemblance in one of its features to the Sleeping Beauty episode in Brynhild's life, has much exercised the Russian critics, who have not been able to discover that it illustrates any specially Slavonic idea. But when we find an almost identical story existing in China, founded on an immemorial belief in a marriage-making deity, who forges silver threads by which each future bridegroom is linked with his destined bride, we may safely conclude that the instructive story of Svyatogor's rude behaviour is originally of Chinese workmanship. W. R. S. RALSTON.

India under British Rule. By J. Talboys Wheeler. (Macmillan.)

INDIAN students are wont to take up a book by Mr. Talboys Wheeler with mingled feelings. They know that they are sure of information drawn from contemporary English and Anglo-Indian records, and that it will be laid before them in a bright and workmanlike manner. They must, however, be equally prepared to meet with wilful misspellings of Oriental words, and startling speculations on early history and ethnology. The present book will fulfil either class of expectations. We read of the "Jhats" and the "Pindharies," and of the "Ghorkas," who were "a Rajput tribe from Kashmere." The Rána of "Oodeypore" is the "suzerain" of Rájpután. On the other hand, the account of early English doings, taken from the government records and old books, is most interesting and valuable; and the whole volume gives an abstract of the rise, consolidation, and general character of the modern Indian Empire such as will hardly be found elsewhere.

The rule of Warren Hastings is rightly shown as the turning-point. When he was sent from Madras to Calcutta, the main object of the Court of Directors was to establish a good financial position; and the small political

efforts of the period seem to have been sincerely aimed at the attainment of that object. As the Mughol Empire dissolved, however, the Company's servants had been already driven, on commercial grounds, to seek for the protection and extension of their business at the feudatory courts of the Nawábs. Whenever one of the Nawábs broke down, either from weakness or arbitrariness, a struggle arose which usually ended in the substitution of a more serviceable governor. The British in Bengal had even acknowledged the sovereignty of the wandering Emperor, and accepted from him grants of territory and dignity. But in all the three Presidencies it was the authority of provincial governors that was held up as of *de facto* validity. Farther inland, the Nizam, and the Vazir of Audh, Haidar, Holkar, Sindhia, the Játs, the Sikhs, were all recognised as practically independent powers, beyond the scope of British operations; the "factors" being ready to accept the patronage of any "country power" that could afford security for their mercantile transactions. But when Hastings became "Governor-General" under the new régime founded in 1773, a change began. The native government of Bengal collapsed, its last statesman—Nand Kumár—disappearing on the Calcutta gallows. Arcot was tottering; the Puna Darbár in decay; the empire was reduced to a petty state around Delhi; the British found themselves everywhere in contact with what may be termed "the second line" of country powers. It then appeared desirable to base the new system upon a "balance of power"; and, failing that, it became necessary that the government of Bengal, as representing British India, should step boldly forward and make a key-stone for the new fabric. What ensued is ably summarised by Mr. Wheeler. With Lord Wellesley the ascendancy of Calcutta became established. Still ignorance, insolence, and a species of glorified dacoity continued to characterise the usurping provincials, risen out of the anarchic night which had fallen upon the land. So it turned out that no balance of power was procurable, and that the British government must become paramount, even if the process involved the annexation of every other native state. That process, accordingly, went on from 1807 to 1857, sometimes relaxed, at other times intensified. A treaty was made with Ranjit Singh, who was allowed to indemnify himself for non-interference south of the Satlaj by extending his power at the expense of his Northern neighbours in Pesháwar and Kashmir. The Pindáris and Mahrattas were conquered, an attempt being made to set up native powers in Central India and Satára. The Gurkhas were thoroughly beaten, and then accorded the treatment due to brave enemies. The power of British India was asserted in Burmah; Bhurtpore and Gwalior were reduced and tamed; the Bhonsla usurpation was at last strangled in Gondwána; the effete tyrannies were, elsewhere, curtailed and protected on condition of good behaviour. It was not exactly "the conquest of India," for which, indeed, the whole forces of Britain—could they have been put forth—would hardly have sufficed. But it was the refrigeration of an organism which had but lately been on fire, the consolidation of a mass once

seething in anarchic incoherence. British power, as such, was hardly asserted; but the *Pax Britannica* was accepted by an inarticulate vote; and men fell to their hereditary callings, while the foreign intruders, laying down their ledgers, entered upon the task of keeping order. The Government of Britain, having lent its troops to aid in the making of India, allowed the Company to appropriate the results. But at last the inevitable was bound to occur. The Company failed in the task of keeping order, while its agents appeared to be encroaching upon the nascent nationality of India. The retirement of Lord Dalhousie was immediately followed by the mutiny of the Bengal sepoys, the frank rebellion of the provinces of Audh and Jhānsi, and a considerable wavering in other provinces of an allegiance which had seemed so firm. Then at last the home government had to interpose, and take up the succession to a power which had lost its reason of existence. Order has now been long since restored, and the pressure of imperial influence is forcing on the growth of nationality—a process that is doubtless being accelerated by the approach of Muscovite power on the Northern border.

It cannot be expected that the system of 1858 should be perpetual. On the other hand, all must desire that its lapse should be slow and peaceful, not sudden or violent. We need not take the occasional excitement of the native press for the voice of a united people. At present no more cruel menace could be held out to the industrious mass of the Indian community than that of our departing and leaving them to their own devices. But we ought not to forget that we are, as Mr. Wheeler remarks, realising in Asia "the idea of a school"; and it is the essence of a schoolmaster's office to render his pupils independent of tuition. As to ourselves, the ultimate object of a *nation boutique* is the extension of her trade, and not the multiplication of her responsibilities and cares. Thirty years do not constitute a long period in the life of nations; and thirty years have not yet passed since the Mutiny and its consequences. But what changes in that short time! A Hindustani born in 1856 can almost remember his uncle a fugitive in the forest, while his father toiled to rebuild the family house out of charred ruins. The people were subjugated and cowed when he was two years old; all power and land had been declared to be held under British titles; British statesmen were discussing the propagation of our national religion in state schools and colleges; the Queen's government was supreme, even before the work had been crowned at the imperial assemblage under Lord Lytton. And what does he see now? Indians in Council, in the High Courts, in the Civil Service; government control withdrawn from the colleges; Baboos agitating with impunity for Home Rule. Not that there is any political danger necessarily involved in all this; but it may well be that the pilgrimage of emancipation that is now seen to have been begun by the new departure of 1858 will go on, as by natural advance, until our not too remote descendants may behold an autonomous India, moving proud and happy in her place among the orderly planets of an imperial Kosmos. H. G. KEENE.

The Wealth of Households. By J. T. Danson. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

It requires the rare combination of accurate and wide knowledge with the power of exposition, to write a good elementary treatise on any subject; but in the case of political economy the difficulties of the teacher are unusually great. It is the great unsettled science. Its fundamental principles are matter of controversy. The worth of its results is disputed. Its problems are constantly varying with the variations of industry, commerce, and government. So that, apart from its vastness, there is much in political economy, or rather in the illogical prejudices of its enemies, that makes the teacher's task always hard and often desperate. One needs to keep this in mind in order to appreciate duly the excellent treatise which its author, perhaps not very aptly, has entitled *The Wealth of Households*.

Mr. Danson, I gather, is or has been a man of business, and his work gains much from his experience. He writes with the firmness, though sometimes with the dogmatic confidence, of the practical man; and he treats the most well-worn of topics with a welcome freshness of illustration. In point of brevity, clearness, and shrewdness, it would indeed be hard to improve upon such chapters as those on credit, money, banking, and insurance, which have that touch of reality whose absence makes so many learned volumes barren. Mr. Danson is perfectly aware of his own advantage; and yet it is because he has evidently been a careful and independent student of the theorists that his book is so good as it is. Occasionally he leans even too much to their side, and shows a fondness for very sweeping generalisations. "The true or ultimate interest of the capitalist and that of the labourer are in all cases identical"; so he says, and the proposition sums up the chief lesson of his book. It is true in the main; but when used, as Mr. Danson uses it, to condemn Trade Unions and strikes, it needs much qualification. The interest, even "the true or ultimate interest," of A. B. or C. D. is not necessarily identical with that of their labourers, though if all capitalists be placed on the one side and all labourers on the other, the proposition may very well stand. Free trade is good, but if France became a free trading country a good many people would find their occupation gone. The protected manufacturer has interests hostile to those of the rest of the community; and yet we see him struggling to prove an identity of interest similar to that which is alleged to exist in all cases between the capitalist and the labourer.

Mr. Danson is by no means blind to the hardships of the labourer's lot; but the habit of looking at the world with an employer's eyes has been too strong for him. He has almost persuaded himself that all is for the best in this best of all possible industrial worlds. Those who have a leaning towards socialism will not derive much satisfaction from so firm an individualist; and they will have some reason if they urge that his book shows an inadequate appreciation of the great and increasing difficulties of English industrial life, and a misunderstanding of the changes which they desire. He describes socialism as "the compulsory application of the means of

the capable, the industrious, and the provident to the service of the incapable, the idle, and the improvident." Is the description fair? The chief claim that socialists make for their system is that it will lead to a more perfect apportionment of rewards according to merit; and they resent bitterly its identification with crude schemes of communism. Socialism may be impracticable; that means simply that, do what you will, individualism must reassert itself. But if it were practicable, it would not lead to communism. Mr. Danson's remedy for social misery is thrift. The future of the wage-earner, he says, is in his own hands. "His redemption from all subjection to the capitalist may be—nay, it can be—only his own work." Unquestionably this is almost true; but the remedy which he proposes does no more than touch the fringes of the evil. Was it not Mill who said that if Malthus were wrong there was no answer to Louis Blanc? If he was not wrong, it seems the saddest of mockeries to tell the increasing millions of wage-earners that they will find salvation in the savings bank.

Mr. Danson's optimism, however, does not spoil his book. As an exposition of the working of the existing industrial and commercial system it is an excellent piece of work. It is written in a concise, clear, and simple style; and it can be warmly commended not only to the student, but to that large class of social reformers who have allowed their emotions to obscure economical facts.

G. P. MACDONELL.

The Life and Times of Samuel Bowles. By George S. Merriam. In 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

SAMUEL BOWLES was born at Springfield, a country town in Massachusetts, February 9, 1826, and he died January 16, 1878. He was early initiated into journalistic life, for his father was the proprietor of the local newspaper, the *Springfield Republican*. More enterprising than his father, he succeeded in getting the obscure little weekly sheet converted into a daily newspaper, which in time achieved a certain standing and influence. The conduct of this journal was his life-work, which, as he was a person of energy, perseverance, and intelligence, seems to have been performed creditably. He was an observant man, of fair insight, moderately progressive in his views, and, above all, honest in his expression of opinion. In the columns of a newspaper such expression is of course very different from the expression to be found in private letters and in diaries. When these come to be ransacked, as they often do nowadays, the real man gets displayed—unless, indeed, the diaries have been written with a view to posthumous publication. The writer of a leading article must of necessity veil himself a little; at any rate, his subjects are public, not personal. He regards the movements of men and women, not his own private impressions. These volumes have little of that inner record. A number of private letters are printed; but, for the most part, we get no nearer to the man than the files of his newspaper. It is, in short, the record of a public man, who did much virtuously, but nothing that was very remarkable. Personally he appears to have been of good character,

faithful in his home, and justly esteemed by his friends. All this is exceedingly satisfactory; yet I fail to discover any sufficient reason for enshrining the career of such a man in two portly volumes and publishing them on two continents.

As someone has thought there was sufficient reason for doing so, it must be admitted ungrudgingly that the task has been performed ably by Mr. Merriam. His style is easy and graceful, his arrangement is good, and he has certainly made the most of the materials at his command. Any deficiency in interest in the "life" of Samuel Bowles is compensated by suitable references to the stirring "times" in which he lived.

The years from 1826 to 1878 cover an eventful period in America; and the men with whom Bowles had to deal, either personally or in his capacity of journalist, are the men whose ideas and actions will make the history of the century. The way in which the careers of these notable persons are focussed in the book makes it instructive. Here Daniel Webster, once regarded as the ideal statesman and the champion of all that was best in politics, gradually reveals the inherent moral weakness which was his ruin; and we follow his steps from his early triumph, through the period of his selfish ambition, until in 1852 he died, not, indeed, in obscurity, or altogether unmourned, but little honoured. Abraham Lincoln, too, figures prominently; and it is curious to read what the author of the Emancipation proclamation had to say about negroes in 1858:

"I am not, nor ever have been, in favour of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and the black races, which I believe will for ever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do live together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man am in favour of having the superior position assigned to the white man."

This is nothing more than the indeterminate opinion which prevailed at that time in the North. The advocates of slavery were more consistent, for they maintained that negroes were chattels, and to be used as such. Only the fewest anywhere in the States perceived that negroes were men and not chattels; and Lincoln was certainly not among them. Circumstances afterwards made him famous, and his name is for ever inseparable from the events in which he was the chief instrument. Yet it is easy to over-estimate his worth. He was honest and he was energetic, but in no sense was he a truly strong man. To understand this we have only to consider how different the conduct of the struggle would have been if a man of the calibre of John Brown or Stonewall Jackson had been president instead of him.

At the present time the chapters on Gen. Grant will prove especially interesting. As Lincoln was greater as man than as president, so Grant was greater as man than as general, and his period of office at the White House was even discreditable. Mr. Merriam remarks with much justice, that

"it must be accounted his misfortune that he

was called—not by his own seeking—to occupy for eight years a most conspicuous position, for which he proved to be qualified neither by endowment nor by training. It was under the later ordeal of misfortune and suffering that he won back his place in the esteem of his countrymen. His fame will rest scarcely at all on his political career. He will be honoured because his generalship saved the nation's life, and because he was a type of the soldierly virtues—obedience, courage, and will."

More, in the long run, I should say, because of these virtues than because of any generalship he displayed.

We get a glimpse of Dr. Holland, for many years the excellent editor of *Scribner's Monthly*, of Bret Harte, and of F. B. Sanborn, all of them at one time or another contributors to the *Republican*. Bowles was in England four times, and met, among others, Canon Kingsley and Sir Charles Dilke, but what he thought of them or they of him is not recorded. There are few persons of any prominence in American affairs during the period of Bowles's life who are not at least named in these pages; and, on the whole, in spite of the comparative insignificance of the central figure, the work is a good one. It "makes no pretensions to profundity of research or originality of view," but as a general record of an important time it will prove both useful and interesting.

WALTER LEWIN.

NEW NOVELS.

Two Pinches of Snuff. By William Westall. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

The Long Lane. By Ethel Coxon. (Bentley.)

United. By A. P. Sinnett. In 2 vols. (Redway.)

The Great Western Mystery. By J. Manners Romanis. In 3 vols. (White.)

Fellow Travellers. By Edward Fuller. (Sampson Low.)

The Story of Margaret Kent. By Henry Hayes. (Griffith, Farran, & Co.)

The Young Marquise. By Manus. (Sonnen-schein.)

A Drama in Muslin. By George Moore. (Vizetelly.)

Miss Vanbrugh. By Mary C. Rowsell. (Bristol: Arrowsmith.)

Two Pinches of Snuff is, in all important respects, the most interesting and artistic story Mr. Westall has published. It is essentially sensational; but Mr. Westall, while acknowledging and seeking to gratify the popular appetite for murder and mystery, contrives to do so without making the one too revolting or the other too profound. This unquestionable success is due to the agility with which Mr. Westall moves about from Manchester to Dresden, and makes his plot and his readers move with him. There is nothing overdone in *Two Pinches of Snuff*. We could, indeed, have done with a little less of the company and conversation of a very charming young Russian lady, who smokes cigarettes and talks dynamite. But Mr. Westall has lately been so steeped in "Stepniak," with his "storm clouds" and his Nihilism, that it is no wonder he should have sought to pourtray a high priestess of

the Russian Revolution in her hours of disguise and comparative ease. Dr. Balder Roydon, the rather half-hearted villain of the story, is a unique character, and his method of accomplishing his illegal ends is thoroughly original. With one pinch of fiery snuff he manages to get a forged cheque cashed on a Manchester bank; with another he achieves a somewhat similar success—marred, however, by manslaughter—in Dresden; and all that he may be able to minister to his insatiable appetite for old and rare books. It is a pity—so Mr. Westall's readers generally will think—that Roydon should have been the means of bringing so estimable a man as Herr Roth to a premature end. But he does his surgically best to save his victim's life; and what with brandy and remorse, he has such a bad time of it before his crime is brought home to him, that in the end one is glad he is not compelled to give a life for a life. The brothers Verelst, Hector and Jack, are, in spite of their foreign-looking name, admirable examples of the pushing, conscientious, healthy-minded "Lancashire Lad," although most people will wish that Mr. Westall had married Jack not to the somewhat commonplace Schiller-and-conservatoire German girl, Hélène Roth, but to Leah Starkova, whom, doubtless, so sensible a young fellow would have cured of her assassination mania in a month. Altogether *Two Pinches of Snuff* is a very bright, well-constructed, well-written, and enjoyable story.

The Long Lane is more notable for its style than for its plot. Miss Coxon can describe scenery, especially English south-country scenery, in a vivid and not merely conventionally "graphic" manner. She evidently delights also to dwell in a world of the higher moral sentiments, and she can give expression to them without becoming maudlin. It is no new thing in fiction for a single man to fall in love with a married woman separated from her husband, as does Stephen Nugent with Honor Archdale in *The Long Lane*. But it is a decided novelty for such a man to send such a woman back to her husband, and to make her find genuine happiness in self-sacrifice, in nursing for the rest of his days a man who is a physical—though happily not quite a moral—wreck. But there are no special complications in *The Long Lane*; and probably Miss Coxon will do well, in the future, to rely, as she has here done, on simplicity, elevation of sentiment, and landscape painting.

It is difficult to say anything more of *United* than that it is a clairvoyant story. There is in it no incident of the kind usually to be found in fiction. Miss Edith Kinseyle is an interesting consumptive girl who becomes a clairvoyante. Another professor of the occult art wills away his life to save hers; but so far as one can make out, in the end she wills away her own life to rejoin him in the next world, the latest name for which would seem to be "the Higher Self." At all events, here we have the close of Miss Kinseyle's history.

"It is hardly goodbye from me at all, for I shall scarcely be conscious of missing any part of you from the Higher Self that will be always with you. I shall be none the less with you, because I shall be also with the one other

person who has earned so thoroughly the right to blend his existence with mine," "Happy Sydney!" said Mrs. Malcolm. "Give him my love!"

One of Edith's trances, it should be noted, is the means of saving another pretty girl from an unhappy marriage. Mr. Sinnett always writes cleverly, even when he writes what to the uninitiated seems the saddest of nonsense. Perhaps one should say like Mrs. Malcolm, "Happy Mr. Sinnett!"

Mr. J. Manners Romanis seems to be a rather clever man, who has, in attempting to imitate Lord Beaconsfield, made a mistake in three volumes. There was smartness in his *Alirabi*; but this *Great Western Mystery* is a disappointing failure. Mr. Romanis seeks to mix up the Caucasus and "the Caucus," and to unroof English social life; but the result is a grotesque and tedious farce. Yet some of the sketches in the *Great Western Mystery*—notably that of a smart Yankee—seem to indicate that its author could do better if he were less ambitious and more realistic.

Fellow Travellers is a good American story of the second literary grade. It deals with middle-class life in a New England town, which seems to be as full of dull flirtation, weak frivolity, and ennui as life in the same social level is in this country. Mr. Winslow Carver, the hero of this novel, is neither better nor worse than most young men with a little money and nothing in particular to do; and were it not for a spice of ill-temper in the heroine, Grace Winthrop, she would be equally mediocre. The most interesting character in *Fellow Travellers* is the Becky Sharp of it, Mira Damon, a girl Winslow Carver falls in with in the course of one of those dreary railway journeys which Americans appear to be always taking in fiction. She is an adventuress with a vulgar father and a shady past that is repeatedly turning up in the person of Mr. Joseph Murse, a disreputable lover—a past too, which she cannot drown even although the chance comes to her to do so in a literal sense. But she is piquant, and she is not altogether devoid of generosity, and one is inclined to pity her when the shipwreck of her married life takes place. Mr. Fuller certainly shows far more power in his skilful and even melodramatic description of the culminating scenes in Mira's career than in his too-detailed representation of the misunderstandings of Winslow and Grace. Mr. Fuller writes good, and not American, English.

The Story of Margaret Kent is also American in its characteristics, and is not without points of resemblance to *Fellow Travellers*. But Mr. Hayes writes more powerfully and—at least from the amateur psychologist's or Browningite point of view—more ambitiously than Mr. Fuller. There is not much in the story of Margaret Kent, a charming woman, married to, and temporarily separated from, a ne'er-do-well husband. She supports herself by her pen, and lives with her daughter in rooms in New York, distinguished by their "extreme charm and elegance"; but in which, nevertheless, "it was evident that what was costly had been picked up as a 'bargain.' There was a jumble of magnifi-

cence and pettiness—cloth of gold and cheap imitation of oriental handiwork." Mrs. Kent is sprightly and coquettish, "makes grimaces delicious and irresistible"; and is surrounded by more or less silly admirers, including an uncle and a nephew, the latter of whom, a medical man, she allows to make rather too serious love to her. Her husband turns up, "a drunkard, and besides, a foolish babbler"—this is Margaret's own description of him—"prattling in his cups of what a gentleman, what even the lowest boor who had any manly fibre, would hold his tongue about." But she clings to him, and gives up her literary work to live with him in the country, where he obtains a situation as a bookkeeper. Ultimately Robert Kent is carried off by yellow fever; and then the doctor nephew, having saved the life of Margaret's daughter, has his innings. The plot of this story is, it will be seen, rather commonplace. But it is well written, and the harmless and vacuous prattle of New York tea-tables which Mr. Hayes gives us has the air of reality.

A more repulsively powerful—or powerfully repulsive—story than *The Young Marquise* has not been published—at least, in English—for a long time. A self-willed and high-spirited French girl is married, at the age of seventeen, to a brutal French nobleman, who treats her in a manner of which a Lancashire wife-beater would be ashamed. In a hideous dream she stabs her tyrant to the heart; and the bulk of the story is concerned with her adventures after this deed, till death brings her release. Faithful peasants and fanatical priests flit across the stage of *The Young Marquise*; and the poor hunted girl is, on the whole, carefully protected by a nephew of her husband's mother, who, from being a good-natured voluptuary, approximates to a chivalrous gentleman before the last scene of Victorine's tragedy. The vice of the book is exaggeration: the atheism and savagery of the husband are exaggerated; the worldly cynicism of his mother is exaggerated; the fanaticism of the priests is exaggerated. *The Young Marquise* is, however, written with considerable and commendable care.

In spite of some ambitious writing about "erethism" and "atavism," *A Drama in Muslin* is very inferior as a literary performance to its author's previous works. Regarded, too, from the standpoint of "realism" of the clothes-block, man-milliner, hairdresser, and décolletage order, it seems more of an imitation of M. Zola than anything Mr. Moore has yet published. There figures in it in particular a certain Capt. Hibbert, before whose gentlemanly gaze "skirts seem to fall," who recalls rather too forcibly one of the heroes of *Nana*, who was in the habit of "unrobing at a glance." As an attempt to depict Irish society at the time of the suppression of the Land League, *A Drama in Muslin* is not a success. But if it is a compliment to Mr. Moore to say that it is daringly and disgustingly suggestive, and descriptive of what ordinary writers of fiction commonly leave undescribed, he is welcome to it. It is full of "sensual contemplation" and asterisks and blank spaces, and coarse scandal and girls' bedroom

talk, and *faux pas*. One wonders if this sort of thing has a market.

Miss Vanbrugh is by no means a bad story, but Miss Rowsell is scarcely seen at her best in it. She is more successful, at all events, when she takes us behind the historical scenes in the days of Queen Elizabeth or of Charles II., than when she takes us behind the theatrical scenes of to-day. We get too much of the company of Shamper, the prompter at Dorset Gardens Theatre, and too much of his dubious English. Miss Vanbrugh is, no doubt, a charming actress, and an unselfish woman; and her manager and lover, Robert Herrick, does not talk theatrical "shop," and has no vulgarity in his nature. But Miss Rowsell is tedious to prolixity in her account of their conversations. Take, for example, "Herrick's eyelids dropped with a quick startled movement. Twice, thrice, the blue-faced clock ticked, then at last in low indistinct tones he said, 'What woman?'" It requires only "thrice, and once the hedge-pig whined" to make this passage absolutely theatrical. *Miss Vanbrugh* is not so much a novel as an absurdly spun-out account of an incident. That incident is, indeed, sufficiently startling. Marian de Lorme, the discarded and disreputable wife of Robert Herrick, does her worst to bring about the death of Miss Vanbrugh, with whom she rightly divines Herrick to be in love; and while he is Othello, he actually stabs her as Desdemona. But Miss Vanbrugh recovers from her wound to leave the stage as Mrs. Herrick, her predecessor in that character having been killed by falling down a stage trapdoor, while fleeing from the scene of her attempted murder. The incident is in itself effective enough; but Miss Rowsell dwells too long upon it, as she does upon everything in this story.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Common-place Book of the Fifteenth Century, containing a Religious Play and Poetry, Legal Forms, and Local Accounts. Printed from the Original MS. at Brome Hall, Suffolk, by Lady Caroline Kerrison. Edited, with Notes, by Lucy Toulmin Smith. (Trübner.) The MS. from which this volume is printed was discovered two or three years ago among the papers connected with the manor of Brome. Its contents are of considerable and curiously varied interest. About half the book consists of poetry, including a hitherto unknown mystery play on Abraham's sacrifice, which differs entirely from all the other plays on this subject, and has some literary value. There are five other poems of considerable length, but most of these have already been published from other MSS. The most interesting of these is "Adrian and Epotys," which in its original Latin form was a philosophical dialogue between the Emperor Hadrian and Epictetus, but which underwent progressive remodelling under the influence of Christian ideas, until at last, as in the Brome version, Epictetus is identified with Jesus Christ! The volume also contains a number of transcripts of Latin deeds, with translations in English—a sort of manual of procedure for courts leet and courts baron; and accounts of receipts, expenditure, and other business memoranda written by a certain Robert Melton, steward of the Cornwallis estates at Stuston, in the years from 1499 to 1508. These documents deserve attention from students of manorial customs and of economic

history, and they are also interesting as specimens of the East Anglian vernacular at the end of the fifteenth century, many of the words which they contain being otherwise unknown and of uncertain meaning. The editor's part has been, so far as we can judge, extremely well done, though now and then we find what we suspect to be a misreading or a misprint: *sternys*, for instance, on p. 143, should surely be *stremys*—a strange translation of *stangnis*. As Miss Toulmin Smith says that the letter *thorn* (*þ*) is always written *y* in the MS., it is a pity that she did not so render it throughout (as she has done in the concluding pages), for the printers have persistently turned it into *wen* (*v*)—a mistake which it is peculiarly annoying to find recurring hundreds of times in so handsomely printed a book.

Reynard the Fox: after the German Version of Goethe. By A. Douglas Ainslie. (Macmillan.) As Mr. Ainslie has taken the story of Reynard from Goethe's poem, with little or no reference to the older versions, we think he would have done better if he had imitated Goethe's manner of telling it. The metre which he has substituted for Goethe's hexameters is that of "John Gilpin," with the important difference that it is written continuously instead of being in four-line stanzas. Now this change of form involves a corresponding change in the whole tone and spirit of the story. Besides, the metre adopted is at best an unpleasant one for a long narrative poem, and in Mr. Ainslie's hands it becomes little better than doggerel. Here is a sample:

"While walking past by accident,
A psalm I heard afar
Begin and end immediately,
Which was peculiar."

This is very far away from Goethe's manner, and not much nearer to that of the old Low German poem. We cannot understand why Mr. Ainslie has not attempted to give idiomatic translations of the humorously coined proper names, instead of placing before the English reader such uncouth and unintelligible forms as Ohngnugy, Greifzoo, Losifund, and Vendimantel. However, though strangely slipshod in style, the work is readable, and shows here and there signs of cleverness which make us suspect that the author could have made it a great deal better if he had thought it worth while to take any pains with it.

Ecclesiastical English; a Series of Criticisms showing the Old Testament Revisers' Violations of the Laws of the Language. By G. Washington Moon. (Hatchards.) This little book, like all the author's other works, is smartly written, and many of its criticisms are unquestionably sound. But we are bound to say that if Mr. Moon had possessed a little more acquaintance with the history of the English language a large proportion of his remarks would not have been made at all, and his tone throughout would have been less magisterial and more modest. He imagines that *naughty* may possibly be derived from the verb *ought* with a negative prefix; he affirms that *but* is "originally the imperative of *beon utan*, to be out"; and (agreeing for once with his old adversary, Dean Alford), he regards "had rather" as a mistake for "would rather." A writer who is capable of these things is obviously no authority in English; and many of the "very simple" rules on which Mr. Moon is so fond of insisting are the outcome of mere pedantic ignorance, and were never observed consistently by any good writer. In other cases the author's rules correctly enough represent the ordinary modern usage; but he ignores the advantage in dignity or suggestive force which may often justify the employment of an archaistic form or construction. Like all other sciolist critics of style,

Mr. Moon is very severe on "tautology"; and on this ground he condemns many phrases of the Authorised and Revised Bible, in which the repetition of synonyms really adds to the picturesqueness or the strength of the expression. We quite agree, however, that it would have been better if the revisers had submitted their work, before publication, to a committee of scholars specially qualified to judge of questions of English grammar and style. Such inconsistencies, for instance, as the use of "an hundred" in one passage and "a hundred" in another are certainly not defensible; and there are not a few instances in which the needless retention of Hebrew or archaic idiom by the revisers has obscured the meaning or injured the beauty of the text. Mr. Moon has done well in calling attention to blemishes of this kind; but what is just in his criticism would have been more likely to be useful if it had been presented in a less self-sufficient manner, and had not been accompanied by a mass of paltry and unfounded cavils.

The "Kingis Quair." By King James I. of Scotland. Modernised by W. Mackean. (Gardner.) We question whether there is any public for a modernised version of *The "Kingis Quair."* Mr. Mackean, however, believes that there are persons who wish to become acquainted with the poem, but who grudge the trouble of plodding through the text by the help of Prof. Skeat's glossary and notes. To such readers, if they exist, the present work may, no doubt, be commended. Mr. Mackean has not attempted to translate King James's verses into modern English, but has chiefly confined himself to alterations of spelling, and the insertion of *chevilles* intended to make the lines read rhythmically according to the present English pronunciation. Where there occurs an obsolete word, for which there was no modern substitute metrically equivalent, it has been allowed to remain unchanged, an explanatory note being given in the margin. The effect of the mixture of new spelling with antiquated idiom and vocabulary is, on the whole, rather comical. Mr. Mackean has furnished an introduction containing a short account of King James's life, but, oddly enough, making no reference to Rossetti's fine ballad, or to the legend on which it is founded. The book is very attractively got up.

The Influence of Italian on English Literature during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. By J. R. Murray. (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell & Co.) This short study, which obtained the Le Bas prize last year, is a fair résumé of the principal points of contact of our literature with that of Italy during a period momentous for both. International literary relations are still among the most fruitful paths of historical research, and one on which the ordinary historians of literature have the least to say that is worth hearing. Mr. Murray's well-written essay, though making no attempt at completeness, may be confidently recommended to the student as an attractive outline of a branch of literary history which he will not find continuously treated elsewhere.

AMONG the current contributions to Shaksperian literature we have received *An Analysis and Study of the Leading Characters of "Macbeth"* and *"As You Like It."* By Oxon. (Sonnenschein.) It is not easy to see what exact purpose such bare analyses can serve, although we are quite ready to grant that the characters have been diligently studied, and are made to speak for themselves in the main. Nor do we think that "Oxon" is very fortunate in the terms he selects. For instance, he would divide *Macbeth's* character into three periods—(1) period of purity; (2) period of temptation and fall; (3) period of triumphant tyranny. We would very much question the

propriety of the words *pure* and *simple* being applied to *Macbeth* at any time. That he might have passed in the world as such, and enjoyed the reputation of a frank and generous soldier is probable; but the immediate effect of the witches' intimation in calling up a swarm of vague, dark and restless suggestions in his mind, which obliged him to lie—

"My dull brain was wrought
With things forgotten"—

witnesses rather to a character supported by circumstances and self-interest than to any native simplicity or purity. Contrast what Coleridge calls the "unpossessedness" of Banquo when he receives the same intimation. "Oxon" is not more happy with his division of *Lady Macbeth's* character into periods of (1) innocence, (2) crime, (3) penitence. Assuredly penitence is a very dangerous word here. It is doubtful whether *Lady Macbeth* was ever touched with genuine remorse at all, or whether it was not rather her nerves and her bodily strength which gave way under physical impressions actual and recollected. "As you Like It" lends itself less to periods and tabulations. They could hardly exist with *Rosalind*.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE commemoration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the completion of the Domesday survey of England, which it is intended to hold in October, will take three forms: (1) a series of meetings for the reading of papers; (2) the compilation of a Domesday bibliography; and (3) an exhibition of MSS. &c., at the British Museum and at the Public Record Office. With regard to the papers to be read, it is proposed that they should deal with Domesday Book as a whole, without excluding local enquiries or later surveys that may lead by comparison and inference to results of general application. In the bibliography it is proposed to include brief descriptions of the several Domesday MSS., with references to their places of deposit; the titles of all separate works dealing with any portions of Domesday Book; and the titles of all papers and pamphlets on the subject. The exhibition at the British Museum will comprise the Survey of Lindsey, monastic cartularies containing surveys, *Inquisitio Eliensis*, the transcript of the original Domesday return for Cambridge, printed editions of the survey and translations, and (it is hoped) loan contributions from other libraries. The exhibition at the Public Record Office will comprise the MS. of Domesday Book (2 vols.), the *Abbreviatio*, the *Breviate*, a copy of the *Boldon Book*, the *Red and Black Books* of the Exchequer, the two volumes entitled "*Testa de Nevil*," early Hundred Rolls, *Book of Aids* of Edward III., &c. The hon. secretary of the committee is Mr. P. Edward Dove, 23, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, to whom all offers of help towards the bibliography should be addressed.

WE have received a circular, signed by G. von Loeper, W. Scherer, and Erich Schmidt, announcing that the Grand Duchess Sophia of Saxe-Weimar is preparing a "monumental edition" of the complete works of Goethe, including his diaries and his letters, and also a biography in three volumes. While the principal materials will be the store of documents recently made public in the Goethe Archiv, it is hoped that much help will be derived from MSS. and little-known books in private hands. An appeal is, therefore, made to all who possess such materials, to lend them for the purposes of this work, which will make special mention of the place and the condition of both MSS. and printed books.

WE understand that Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. have been entrusted by Dr. Charles Mackay with the publication of his autobiography, which he is now preparing. The book will be entitled *Through the Long Day*.

MR. W. A. BARRETT, vicar-choral of St. Paul's, has in the press a little volume on *The Historical Development of Glee and Part-Songs*, which will be published by Messrs. Longmans. The growth of the glee, a kind of musical composition peculiarly English, will be traced from the earliest time through the various forms of vocal music to its final state. The book will also include references to the old harmonists of the thirteenth century, the composers of the madrigals, Flemish, French, Italian, and English, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; the catches of the seventeenth century; the glee-writers of the eighteenth and the authors of the part-songs of the nineteenth centuries, with biographical sketches and critical notices of the several examples mentioned.

MR. SYDNEY L. LEE will contribute to the August number of the *Portfolio* an historical account of Lord Salisbury's house at Hatfield. The article will be elaborately illustrated with eight drawings by Mr. Albert Railton.

THE August number of *Time* will contain articles on "The Elections" by Mr. Alfred Milner; "Glimpses of America," by Lord Brabazon; "Topsy-turvydom," by Mr. W. Mackay; and "The Resources of Irish Industry," by Rev. W. Gliny-Crory.

CAPT. L. J. TROTTER, author of *History of India to the Death of Lord Canning*, &c., is writing a history of India under Victoria, bringing the former work down to the present time. It will be published shortly by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co.

MR. LEWIS T. DIBBIN is about to publish, through Messrs. Hamilton, Adams & Co., a work on the London Livery Companies, embodying, with additions, a critique of the report of the Royal Commission which he contributed to the *Quarterly Review* of January 1885.

MESSRS. J. & R. MAXWELL will publish immediately an English translation of Théophile Gautier's *Roman de la Momie*.

MR. DAVID A. WILSON, of Glasgow, will publish immediately an *Official Guide to the Islands of Staffa and Iona*, written by Mr. John Stewart, with a map and several illustrations.

ON Wednesday next, July 21, Messrs. Sotheby will sell the library of Mr. Dudley G. Cary Elwes, who is leaving England. This collection is rich in books of antiquarian and topographical interest, some of which have received from Mr. Elwes valuable additions in MS. There is a complete set of *Notes and Queries*, and large collections towards a history of Bedfordshire.

WITH the surplus wood from Burns's bedroom at Dumfries, after binding the facsimile of the poems, Mr. Elliot Stock will make paper-knives in commemoration of the Burns centenary.

DR. PETER BAYNE, whose name is familiar to all Scotch and to many English readers, has just published a carefully reasoned pamphlet entitled *Ireland and the British Parliament*. Dr. Bayne has been all his life a follower of Mr. Gladstone, but is wholly unable to accept his old leader's present Irish policy. The argument against Home Rule is very distinctly although temperately expressed, and the references to Irish history are given with much point. The pamphlet is published by Messrs. W. Duguid Bayne & Co. of the Strand.

THE SHELLEY SOCIETY.

THE London Stereoscopic Company have just published some very effective photographs, large and small, of Miss Alma Murray as Beatrice Cenci.

LADY SHELLEY paid Miss Murray a very pretty compliment for her admirable performance of Beatrice. Shelley's wife, before her death, gave her daughter-in-law her only lock of Shelley's hair. This Lady Shelley treasured with religious reverence, and never parted with a scrap of it to anyone, till, on witnessing Miss Alma Murray's magnificent creation of Beatrice, Lady Shelley felt that she must share her choicest possession with the actress who had so worthily embodied Shelley's heroine. She accordingly had a miniature of Beatrice set in the purest gold, and in the locket behind it she put with her own hands part of her lock of Shelley's hair, and clasped the chain round Miss Murray's neck, to remain the actress's most prized jewel. Dark brown the hair is, with one or two grey ones, to remind the beholder of the poet's troubled life. Sir Percy Shelley, on his part, to mark his sense of Mr. Hermann Vezin's superb rendering of his father's Count Cenci, sent the actor a handsome silver cup.

THE new hon. secretary of the Shelley Society, Mr. James Stanley Little, is now duly installed in office. His address is 76 Clarendon Road, Holland Park, W.

THE reprint of Shelley's *Hellas*—which Mr. F. S. Ellis gives to the society, and which Mr. Thomas J. Wise edits—will be issued this month. This enthusiastic editor, after paying £45 for the copy of Shelley's *Adonais* for the society to reprint as its first facsimile, has now given another £45 for the original MS. of Shelley's "Proposal for putting Reform to the Vote, by the Hermit of Marlow (1817)," in order that the society may, if and when it thinks fit, photo-lithograph or "process" the MS. for its members. If only a score of them would follow this example, the society's printing work would soon be done.

NOW that the Shelley Society's Concordance is well on its way, and some of the work has been sent in, and the treatment of the particles and auxiliaries undertaken, an American student informs the society that he has completed a word-list of Shelley's poetical works like that of Cleveland's Milton, and has done—in whole or part—a concordance like Mrs. Cowden Clarke's. The society will certainly not abandon its scheme in favour of any other, as it has resolved to make its book a Lexicon-Concordance, like Schmidt's Lexicon to Shakspeare, completed by the concordances of Mrs. Cowden Clarke to the Plays, and the late Mrs. H. H. Furness to the Poems. But the publication of such a work in England need not hinder that of another less complete book in America. The students of English are increasing so largely in number that concordances should abound.

FRENCH JOTTINGS.

M. RENAN has been re-elected "administrateur" of the Collège de France for a further term of three years.

A NEW association, composed of historians and diplomatists, has been formed in Paris, with the double object of studying international questions from the historical point of view and of publishing original documents relating thereto. The president of this Société d'Histoire Diplomatique is the Duc de Broglie; and the vice-presidents are M. Geoffroy (formerly of the Ecole française de Rome), the Marquis de Beaumont, and the Marquis de Vogüé (formerly ambassador at Constantinople

and at Vienna). It is proposed to hold monthly meetings, and also to issue a quarterly review.

THE late M. Lefèvre-Deumier has bequeathed a capital sum yielding 4,000 frs. (£160) a year, to form a prize to be awarded every five years, alternately by the Académie des Sciences Morales and the Académie des Inscriptions, to the best work on the history of mythology, philosophy, and comparative religion.

THE Société des Amis des Monuments de Paris has of late very largely increased in means and numbers, and has begun to issue a series of charmingly illustrated Bulletins, which alone are worth double the amount of the minimum subscription, namely, six francs per annum. The society holds meetings, prints reports, issues protests where provoked by acts of vandalism, and, working on the lines of the English Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, is, undoubtedly, doing good service to archaeology and history. Its motto is "Vigilando, agendo"; and thus far it has acted up to those excellent watchwords with commendable vigour. Visits to the old historic "Hôtels" of Paris, such as the Hôtel Salé, the Hôtels de Rassus, de Beauvais, d'Aumont, de Sens, &c.; visits to the remains of the old Louvre, to the ruins of the Tuileries, the Roman circus of ancient Lutetia, the Museum of the Opera, the Sainte Chapelle, &c., have of late been organised with great success; and those subscribers who live too far away to join these parties are, at all events, to some extent compensated by receiving the excellent reports of the society, and the plans, elevations, photogravures, &c., by which the Bulletins are illustrated. The Société des Amis de Monuments de Paris is primarily a national and patriotic association; but it is also a cosmopolitan club, and its members gladly receive recruits of other nations, the only necessary qualifications being that the candidate does really love, and desire to protect from injury and decay, the ancient monuments of Paris.

THE Académie des Inscriptions has awarded the prix Gobert, of the value of 10,000 francs (£400), to M. Dufresne de Beaumont, for his *Histoire de Charles VII.*, in three volumes.

M. CALMANN LÉVY will publish, immediately, the second and third volumes of the *Souvenirs* of the late Duc de Broglie.

M. ZOLA is now engaged upon a new novel, to be called *La Terre*, which will be devoted to an examination of the life of the peasantry, with special reference to their earth-hunger. He hopes to have it ready by the beginning of next year. Afterwards, it is said, he will take up railways, the army, and journalism as the subject of three more novels.

THE publishing house of Hachette announce a translation of *Adam Bede*.

AT a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Paul Meyer read a paper entitled "Les Poésies à contraires ou à contrastes." Under this title he included those copies of verse in which the writer sets himself to describe the condition of a mind ill at ease, taking everything in an inverted sense, and representing its feelings in the opposite of their true state. This artificial style enjoyed great popularity during the fifteenth century. Villon's celebrated *ballade*, "Je meurs de soif auprès de la fontaine," was imitated by some ten gallants at the court of Charles d'Orléans, each of whom wrote a set of verses beginning with the same line. But the fashion can be traced much further back, at least to the early years of the twelfth century. Its origin seems to have been the desire to portray mental disturbance as the result of love. The best examples of this are the Provençal poetry of Count William of Poitiers (ob. 1127), of Bernard de Ventadour,

of the *trouvère* Joffroi, and the *Blancandin et l'Orgueilleuse d'Amour*. Imitations may be found in the literature of Italy and of Spain, notably the sonnet of Petrarch, beginning "Pace non trovo e non ho da far guerra."

THE question of the origin of the "Marsellaise" having again come up for discussion, M. Victor Advielle (3 rue Guénégaud, Paris) writes to us that he will be glad to receive any fresh communication that may throw light on the subject. He is particularly desirous to obtain information about the original mass of Holtzmann, dated 1776, which is referred to by Hammay as containing the air of the "Marsellaise"; and also about the musical productions of Grisaw, chapel master at St. Omer from 1775 to 1785, to whom M. Loth attributes the same air.

THE tenth *Fascicule* of the Archives Historiques de la Gascogne consists of "Lettres Inédites de Henry IV. à M. de Pailhès et aux Consuls de la Ville de Foix, 1576-1602." They are in French, or in Béarnais-Gascoun, chiefly from Henry IV. and his secretaries, with a few from Henri III., Catherine de Medicis, Marguerite, and Catherine de Navarre. They are well edited, with notes, by Vicomte Ch. de La Hitte. Often more intimate than we should have expected, they give details of the journey of Catherine de Medicis and her *escadron volant*, and one contains the only known allusion of Henry IV. to the birth of the child afterwards known as the Capuchin Père Ange.

OUR contemporary, *Le Livre*, which is frequently unhappy in its references to England and English, describes the recent meeting of the members of the London Library as "réunion annuelle des bibliothécaires de Londres."

ORIGINAL VERSE.

ACI REALE.

"ONLY to us doth Nature tell her tale,
Her inner voices spoken in our ear;
We only her mysterious music hear
And see her presence as behind the veil."
Humbly her perilous places do we scale,
The pilgrims of her beauty; serious-eyed
Gazing—not as the bridegroom on his bride—
But as upon their gods, priests sad and pale.

O do ye not protest, ye happy things,
Dryads and Tritons, do ye not protest?
Delicate nymphs, and fauns in goat-skin dressed:
The sea-blown air hither no answer brings
Where, under all the flowers of all the springs,
They sleep an unending sleep, and so are blest.

E. MARTINENGO CESARESCO.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

THE July *Expositor* is adorned with an etched portrait of Bishop Lightfoot, and, perhaps we may add, with a written character-sketch by Prof. Sanday. The one will seem to many to be interpreted by the other, even more than in the parallel case of Delitzsch in the last number. Dr. Sanday takes in turn each of five great qualities of a critic—exactness of scholarship, width of erudition, scientific method, sobriety of judgment, lucidity of style; and shows that they are united in the judicial mind of Bishop Butler's successor. He claims much, but carefully guards against claiming too much. He knows how strong is the eighteenth-century element in the distinguished subject of his notice. Prof. Warfield is designedly popular in his article on the Epistles to the Thessalonians, and his American nationality is traceable in the admission of such a word as "errorist." His readers will doubtless be induced to turn back to an early volume containing a brilliant and thorough study by M. Godet. Bishop Alexander gives us some fine English in his "Gleanings from St. Peter's

Harvest-field." Dr. Maclaren plods on through Colossians, and Prof. Kirkpatrick through the Revised Version of the historical books. Dr. Marcus Dods gives a kindly and discriminating survey of recent English works on the New Testament. Prof. Cheyne contributes three short notes.

THE *Theologisch Tijdschrift* for July opens with an article by Hugenholtz, on "Freedom of the Will, in connexion with the Divine Immanence." Van Gilse offers a new and simple explanation of a passage of St. Augustine, supposed to mention a "Basilia Novorum," at Carthage. Michelsen examines the MS. evidence for a number of readings in the Epistle to the Romans. Loman defends his published views on the Pauline epistles, in relation to the Canon. Among the reviews, we find one which will interest readers of a recent able work on the relation of Christ to the Mosaic Law, while the notices of works on Biblical and Jewish subjects, by Kuenen and Oort, display their wonted fairness and accuracy. Among the latter is an appreciative one on *Studia Biblica*, expressing gratitude for the copious references to the literature of the subjects treated.

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BESOBRASOF, W. Etudes sur l'économie nationale de la Russie. T. 2. St. Petersburg. 8 M.
BESTE, W. Die bedeutendsten Kanzelredner der älteren lutherischen Kirche von Luther bis Spener in Biographien u. e. Auswahl ihrer Predigten. 3. Bd. Dresden: Dieckmann. 4 M. 50 Pf.
CLARETIE, J. Le Drapeau. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 5 fr.
LEVY, D. Les Français en Californie. Paris: Terquem. 7 fr. 50 c.
ROLLET DE L'ISLE, Au Tonkin et dans les Mers de Chine. Souvenirs et croquis 1893-1895. Paris: Plon. 15 fr.
ROSSI, V. Battista Guarini ed il Pastor Fido. Studio biografico-critico con documenti inediti. Turin: Loescher. 8 fr. 50 c.

HISTORY.

- ANSHELM, V. Die Berner-Chronik. Hrsg. v. dem histor. Verein d. Kantons Bern. 2. Bd. Bern: Wess. 6 M.
BRUNET, R. Histoire militaire de l'Espagne. Paris: Baudoin. 7 fr.
GOLDSCHMIDT, S. Geschichte der Juden in England von den ältesten Zeiten bis zu ihrer Verbannung. 1. Thl. 11. u. 12. Jahrh. Berlin: Rosenstein. 3 M.
KOTKE, H. Das sechste Buch d. Bellum judaicum, nach der v. Ceriani photolithographisch edirten Peschitta-Handschrift übers. u. kritisch bearb. Berlin: Rosenstein. 3 M.
KUNZE, K. Die politische Stellung der nieder-rheinischen Fürsten in den J. 1314 bis 1334. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 2 M.
MANDROT, P. de. Ymbert de Batarnay, Seigneur du Bouchage (1433-1523). Paris: Picard. 8 fr.
MEERKE, C. Manfredi I. e Manfredi II. Turin: Loescher. 5 fr.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- KRAUSE, G. Das gleitende Wachsthum bei der Gewebebildung der Gefässpflanzen. Berlin: Borntraeger. 12 M.
ROMUND, H. E. neuer Paulus. Immanuel Kants Grundlegung zu e. sicheren Lehre v. der Religion. Berlin: Nicolai. 5 M.
SCHULZE, F. E. Ueb. den Bau u. das System der Hexactinelliden. Berlin: Reimer. 4 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- BECK, R. Einleitung u. Disposition zu Ciceros fragmentarisch erhaltener Rede in Clodium et Curiomem. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M.
BERLINER, A. Lehrgedicht üb. die Accente der biblischen Bücher nebst Commentar v. Joseph b. Kalonymos (in der 2. Hälfte d. 13. Säculums). Berlin: Rosenstein. 1 M.
BOERTLINGK, O. Sanskrit-Wörterbuch in kürzerer Fassung. 6. Thl. 2. Lfg. St. Petersburg. 4 M.
BRUECK, F. Die Consonantendoppelung in den mittelhochdeutschen Comparativen u. Superlativen. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M. 20 Pf.
CHRIST, A. Th. Die Art u. Tendenz der Juvenalischen Personenkritik. Leipzig: Fock. 75 Pf.
HAAG, F. Beiträge zum Verständniss v. Viśvakṣadatta's Mudrarakṣas. 1. Thl. Burgdorf: Langlois. 50 Pf.
HENSCHKE, F. H. Darstellung der Flexionslehre in John Barbour's Bruce. Leipzig: Fock. 75 Pf.
PÄNNIN'S Grammatik. Hrsg., übers. u. erläutert etc. v. O. Böthlingk. 3. Lfg. Leipzig: Haessel. 6 M.

- SCHREPS, G. Priscillian, e. neu aufgefundenen lat. Schriftsteller d. 4. Jahrhunderts. Würzburg: Stuber. 1 M. 50 Pf.
SCHUCHARDT, H. Romanisches u. Keltisches. Gesam-melte Aufsätze. Berlin: Oppenheim. 7 M. 50 Pf.
VALEN, J. Ueb. die Annalen d. Ennius. Berlin: Reimer. 2 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIRYNS AND EGYPT.

Bromley, Kent: July 10, 1885.

Dr. Schliemann does not appear to have alluded to a striking parallel to the inlaid alabaster work of Tiryns. The period when inlaying of glass in alabaster was commonest in Egypt, indeed—so far as I now recollect—the only period of such work, is that of Ramesu III., about 1250 B.C. The many fine examples of this style that we have in the British Museum, in limestone as well as alabaster, from the palace at Tell-el-Yehudiyeh will be recalled by most readers. The abundant use of tubular drills in that work, and the rosettes and flower patterns employed so lavishly in that decoration, are additional links with the Tirynthian work. It is to be hoped that both will be studied together; and, perhaps by an exchange of specimens, examples might appear side by side in Athens and in London. If the Tell-el-Yehudiyeh work shows any exact technical similarities to that of Tiryns, the closely defined age of such work in Egypt will be most valuable for the history of Tiryns, as well as an indication of its commercial relations. The period seems to be just the most likely, in view of both Egyptian and Greek history.

I may add that if baked bricks are proved to exist at Tiryns, it would be of little historical consequence. This last winter I have found three instances of baked bricks in Egypt dating from 1200 B.C., certainly none later than 700 B.C.; though previously none were known before the Constantine age.

W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.

THE GAULISH "ARCANTODAN(OS)" AND "RODANOS."

London: July 7, 1886.

The new volume of the *Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire*, issued by the Ecole Française de Rome, contains a paper by M. Ch. Robert on the word *Arcantodan*, which occurs in three groups of Gaulish coins: (1) those of the Meldi or the Senones (*Sens*); (2) those of the Mediomatrici (*Metz*); and (3) those of the Lixovii (*Luxeuil*). He comes to the conclusion that it is the title of a functionary corresponding with the mediaeval *varadin*, the modern *contrôleur de la monnaie*. He supports his conclusion by a philological note due to M. E. Ernault, who gives two renderings of the word: "valde candidus judex" and "argenti judex." The latter seems nearest the truth. *Arcanto-* may well stand for *arganto* (silver, money), as *vercobreto(s)* (a magistrate's title on a Gaulish coin) is certainly for *vergobreto(s)*. But to render *dan(os)* by "judex" is only to follow Endlicher's eighth-century glossary, where this meaning is suggested by the Hebrew *dan* "judge" (Gen. xxx. 6, xlix. 16).

I venture to think that *dan(os)* may mean "striker," and be cognate with Greek *δαίω*, and the *fen* in Latin *de-fen-do*, *of-fen-do*. *Arcantodanos* would thus mean "money-striker," and correspond with the *Monetarius*, which occurs, in more or less contracted forms, on so many old French and Anglo-Saxon coins. With the intensive prefix *ro* (= *apo*), *danos* seems to occur also in the name of the rapid, and sometimes violent, river *Rodanos*, now the *Rhône*, where the *h* is ultimately due to the Greek spelling *Ῥοδανός*.

WHITLEY STOKES.

"BRUNETTO LATINO" OR "BRUNETTO LATINI."
London: July 12, 1886.

A discussion as to the correct form of Brunetto's *casato*, which was raised some years back by the Danish professor, Thor Sundby, in his work, *Brunetto Latinos Levet og Skrifter* (Kjöbenhavn, 1869), has latterly been reopened by his Italian translator, Rodolfo Renier.

Sundby quoted from various sources, including Brunetto's own writings, to show that the name should be not "Latini," as it is usually written, but "Latino," which is the form invariably used by Bono Giamboni, a contemporary of Brunetto's and the translator of his *Tresors* into Italian, as well as by Boccaccio in his commentary upon the *Divina Commedia*. The strongest point in favour of "Latino" is its occurrence twice in the *Tesoretto* (i. 70, and xx. 5), each time in rhyme. In both of these passages, which are peculiarly emphatic as being dedicatory, the author distinctly speaks of himself as "Io Brunetto Latino."

In spite of this evidence, Renier upholds the form "Latini" on the ground that it is the true Tuscan form, as instances of which he adduces "Boccacci" and "Machiavelli." He admits, however, that the forms "Machiavello" and "Boccaccio" are also employed, the latter, at any rate, almost exclusively. To the passages in the *Tesoretto* he attaches no importance, assuming that Brunetto wrote "Latino" instead of "Latini" merely for the convenience of the rhyme.

But the presumption is at least in favour of a man's knowing his own name; and, though Brunetto does say in this very poem that

"la rima
Si strigne a una lima
Di concordar parole
Come la rima vuole,

it is hardly justifiable to assume that he was such a poor versifier as to be driven to alter the spelling of his name because he could not find a rhyme to "Latini." As a matter of fact, the *Tesoretto* itself affords two instances of rhymes in *-ini*; and Brunetto, if he may no longer claim the credit of having been Dante's master, may, perhaps, at least be allowed the credit of being a tolerable rhymester.

PAGET TOYNBEE.

A "THOMAS SHAKESPEARE" AT OXFORD
IN 1634.

Lincoln College, Oxford: July 8, 1886.

From the "Caution" Book of Lincoln College.

"Thomas Shakespeare, Innkeeper at the George in Magdalen parish, Oxon, is caution for the battells, etc., of William Andrew, B.A., 11 Dec. 1634."

This entry is signed,

"Thomas [T] Shakespeare's mark."

A. CLARK.

TWO CORRECTIONS.

Kentchurch Rectory, Hereford: July 13, 1886.

I have no great faith in criticising a critic, but must protest against Mr. J. A. Blaikie's attempt to estimate from internal evidence (in the ACADEMY of July 10) how far Mr. Westwood's "Quest of the Sanggreall" was suggested by, or is indebted to, the Laureate's "Holy Grail." Mr. Blaikie says:

"A merely cursory examination of the 'Quest of the Sanggreall' leaves little doubt that it is not the fruit of independent study of Malory's narrative, uninfluenced by the popular success of the Poet Laureate in dealing with the same theme."

But my friend Mr. Westwood wrote to me (April 25, 1884):

"In reading the 'Quest of the Sanggreall' you

must be kind enough to bear in mind that it appeared a year before the Laureate's 'Holy Grail.' Had it appeared subsequently you might rightly condemn it as an impertinence."

Many of Mr. Blaikie's succeeding remarks, therefore, fall to the ground.

In page 27 of the same issue of the ACADEMY are some observations on my "Folklore of a North Lincolnshire Village," in the current number of the *Antiquary*, which seem to need a correction. The critic states that I have "collected almost entirely from printed sources, we believe, many curious examples of folklore." Now such a paper to be of any use, I felt, must be an independent gathering. Consequently every specimen of folklore therein inserted was either taken down from the lips of old people in the village or was noticed and written down at first-hand by myself. One anecdote of a neighbouring village (expressly adduced by me with an "it is upon record," to show that I was indebted for its use) is the sole exception. Whether schools and newspapers are, or are not, banishing folklore, folk-speech, and superstition in general from our country districts is a matter of opinion. My anonymous critic thinks that they are not. A residence of twenty-four years in the village in question, and the authority of older people than myself, have shown me that, at least, in North Lincolnshire, the matter rests as I have stated it.

M. G. WATKINS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

MONDAY, July 19, 4 p.m. Colonial and Indian Exhibition: Conference, "Tab'e Bay as a Harbour of Refuge," by Mr. R. W. Murray.

7 p.m. Education Society: "Graphic Methods in School-Work," by Mr. T. H. Eagles.

TUESDAY, July 20, 4 p.m. Colonial and Indian Exhibition: Conference, "Tropical Fruits," illustrated with Specimens and Diagrams, by Mr. D. Morris.

SATURDAY, July 24, 3 p.m. Colonial and Indian Exhibition: Conference of the Geologists' Association, "The Mineral Resources of Australia," by Mr. F. W. Rudler.

3.45 p.m. Botanic: General Meeting.

SCIENCE.

REFORM OF THE STUDY OF LANGUAGES.

Ueber Lautphysiologie und deren Bedeutung für den Unterricht ("Phonetics and its Importance in Education"). Von H. Breyermann. (München: Oldenbourg, 1884.)

Zur Reform des neu sprachlichen Unterrichts ("Contribution to the Reform of the Teaching of Modern Languages"). Von H. Breyermann und H. Moeller. (München: Oldenbourg, 1884.)

Wünsche und Hoffnungen, betreffend das Studium der neueren Sprachen an Schule und Universität ("Wishes and Hopes concerning the Study of Modern Languages at Schools and Universities"). Von H. Breyermann. (München: Oldenbourg, 1885.)

DURING the present century people have been gradually awakening to the importance of modern languages, and the consequent necessity of a reform of our method of learning languages generally, both dead and living. Until lately the inducements to learn such a language as German—the importance of French had, of course, been recognised long before—were mainly literary. But now that scientific men have almost ceased to write in Latin, a knowledge of German is absolutely indispensable to every one who wishes to study any department of knowledge at first hand. And even now many branches, especially of linguistic study, can hardly be worked satisfactorily without Russian and

several other unfamiliar tongues. From a purely practical point of view, the question is even more important, especially for us, with our vast empire and our varied commercial relations, which bring us in contact with an infinite number of languages all over the world.

It was at one time hoped—and there are many who still cherish the delusion—that comparative philology would point the way to reform. But this new science has really proved a hindrance, and it is in Germany—the fatherland of comparative philology—that the revolutionary movement has shown itself boldest and most unanimous. The real stimulus has come from the still younger science of phonetics. The two modern languages most studied in Germany are, of course, French and English; and it is the utter impossibility of teaching these unphonetically written languages through their conventional spellings that has forced the question of reform on practical teachers—especially school teachers—in that country.

The first permanent impulse came from the Norwegian Storm's *Englische Philologie* (1881). Since then a number of essays on the general question have appeared in Germany, among which may be specially mentioned: *Der Sprachunterricht muss umkehren!* by Quousque Tandem (1882); *Die praktische Spracherlernung*, by Felix Franke (1884); *Zur Methode des französischen Unterrichts*, by Karl Kühn (1883), together with those cited at the head of this article, and a large number of papers and reviews in various periodicals, especially *Anglia* and *Englische Studien*. One of these last—a review of Kühn's essay by H. Klinghardt (*E. St.* vii. 3, 491)—gives so good a summary of the leading principles of reform on which all these writers are more or less agreed, that I cannot do better than give an abridged translation of it:

"1. Foreign languages are not to be learnt from the grammar, but by reading connected texts.

"2. Foreign languages are acquired by 'living into them' (*hineinleben*) and imitation, comparison with the native language being avoided as much as possible. Translation into the native language is therefore only admissible at the beginning, and translation from the native language should be abolished altogether.

"3. English should be learnt first, then French, then Latin, and, lastly, Greek.

"Of the authorities quoted only one stands up for the old ideas of 'mental gymnastics' and 'formal training' as the objects of linguistic study, while the others either ignore them altogether or else ridicule them for their shallowness and barrenness. Even now a few of these authorities advocate—though as yet only timidly—the abolition of Greek and Latin as obligatory studies in the German schools. They all advocate reform with a view of lightening the burden of overwork which presses on German school-children."

Klinghardt winds up by saying that no one can doubt that the old grammatical method has suffered a complete shipwreck. It is no use patching and mending it; the only remedy is to break with it entirely.

The first work on our list is a pamphlet of thirty-two pages, which gives a clear and masterly summary of the arguments for basing all study of modern languages on a preliminary training in general phonetics—arguments which are now universally accepted in

Germany, at least, by the younger generation of practical teachers. Among the points insisted on by Breymann—whose practical experience gives a special value to what he says—may be mentioned the following: a correct pronunciation can only be acquired in childhood, and phonetics must therefore be taught in schools; residence abroad is of little use without a previous phonetic training. In his *Wünsche und Hoffnungen* Breymann treats of the objects of the study of modern languages and the methods of attaining them. He advocates (1) separate professorships of English and French, together with a sufficient number of readers (*privatdozenten*); (2) seminars for practical exercises, one for the older periods of the language, another for the living period, together with a pro-seminary for students who have not received adequate school-training; (3) a corresponding modification of the Civil Service examination (*staatsprüfungen*); (4) numerous travelling fellowships (*reisestipendien*). Breymann and his colleagues are unanimous in condemning the *lektor-system*, by which the practical training in English, &c., is left to unscientific, unphonetic assistants, subordinated to the professors. They are equally unanimous in preferring a scientifically trained German to an untrained Englishman for teaching even the pronunciation of English. In connexion with the travelling fellowships there is also a project afloat for founding "institutes" in London and Paris with regular staffs of teachers and lecturers, to be supported by grants from the different German governments. If these schemes turn out to be feasible, the question of a teaching university for London may be solved in an unexpected way by the establishment of a German university in our midst. Many Englishmen would welcome such an institution.

Breymann's *Zur Reform* is intended as a guide to the use of his *Französische Grammatik*, *Französische Elementargrammatik*, and *Französisches Elementarübungsbuch*. The latter work shows how difficult it is to carry out in practice what appears so simple and easy in theory. The author's carrying out of the principle of making the reading of texts the cardinal point results practically—in part, at least—in a return to the methods of Ollendorff and Ahn! When we see *Papa a une âme*, *Le bon roi a puni ton ami*, we seem to think we have seen (though never heard) something like it before. It is true the learner is soon introduced to more connected texts; but even these do not seem to be well chosen. Many of them show the fatal faults of stilted literary style (*la grandiose majesté de ces beaux arbres*), the introduction of rare and technical words (such as the tropic of Capricorn) useless to the beginner. They certainly are well planned in many respects, the authors having evidently grasped the all-importance principle of unambiguous context; but it is clear they were not prepared for the enormous practical difficulties of the task—difficulties which can only be overcome by long preliminary investigations and classifications of words and phrases. I should not like to express an opinion on the new method of teaching the conjugation of the verb by means of a table with blank numbered squares till it has been practically tested.

Breymann's method has been severely

criticised by Klinghardt in a recent number of Krumme's *Pädagogisches Archiv* (1885, xxvii., No. 8), who especially blames him for upholding the old fallacy of mental training, while he praises Kühn for the businesslike way in which he subordinates every consideration to that of attaining a practical mastery of the language. Kühn begins with a connected text, whose meaning is mastered at first by a word for word translation, without any grammatical analysis. At the same time, the main elements of the accidence are gradually taught as they occur in the texts. Instead of the present system of exercise-writing, he advocates oral or written reproduction of what has been read, in different forms, together with occasional retranslation. The syntax is then taught by making the learner collect the examples himself from his texts. The grammar is only for reference, and is not required at all for the first two years, the teacher supplying all the necessary details.

It seems to me that this system goes too far in its revolt against the supremacy of grammar, as also in its condemnation of mechanical learning by heart. Nor can we fairly weigh Kühn's method against Breymann's till the former's reading-book has appeared. In short, I do not think the Germans have yet succeeded in bridging over the formidable gulf between grammar and reading, or in bringing accidence and syntax into their proper correlation. But they have made an excellent beginning, and we in England have everything to learn from them.

HENRY SWEET.

THE DIALECTS OF NORTHERN GREECE.

WE quote from the Johns Hopkins University *Circulars* the following abstract of a paper read at a meeting of the University Philological Association, by Mr. Herbert Weir Smyth, on "The Dialects of Northern Greece":

"The paper aimed at presenting a comprehensive sketch of the tribal relations of the Greeks occupying the district north of the Corinthian gulf, with the exception of the Megarians and Athenians, together with a complete summary of the peculiarities of the idiom of each canton, in the endeavour to establish definite centres of dialect life. The conclusions reached in reference to the dialects of Western Greece were based upon the first exhaustive examination of the inscriptions of Epirus, Acarnania, Aetolia, and Phthiotis, that has been made.

"The statement of Strabo—that all the Hellenes north of the Isthmus, except the Megarians, the Athenians, and the Dorians settled about Par-nassus, were in his time called *Αἰολεῖς*—finds no support in the epigraphical monuments. The dialects of Thessaly and, with some limitations, that of Boeotia, alone deserve the epithet "Aeolic." Despite many patent cases of similarity between the idioms of these two cantons, there exist certain radical differences, which dialectologists have not satisfactorily explained. This divergence between these two dialects consists in the greater number of Doric ingredients in the Boeotian idiom. It has been assumed that these Dorisms are either survivals of an Aeolo-Doric period or of the speech of the inhabitants of Boeotia prior to the so-called invasion of the Boeotians from Arne in Thessaly.

"This paper, while endeavouring to prove the indefensibility of each of these theories, maintained that the original inhabitants of Boeotia were of Aeolic, the invaders of Doric stock; and that to the influence of the latter is due that generous admixture of Dorisms which constitutes one of the peculiarities of the Boeotian idiom.

"The testimony of the ancients offers no cogent support to the theory that the invaders were of

Aeolic blood, the statement of Thucydides, i. 12, being evidently a make-shift to establish an external harmony between his account and that of Homer, who recognises Boeotians as inhabitants of Boeotia. On the other hand, we have no considerable mass of testimony (hitherto not placed in its proper connexion) proving the Aeolic character of the original settlers. Athamas, the son of Aeolos, was king of Orchomenos, the city of the Minyai, who were bound by municipal ties to Iolcos in Thessaly, the γῆ Αἰολίς of the ancients, and who had settlements in Thessaliotis. It is not beyond the range of probability that the Minyai were originally settlers on the Pagasaeon gulf, that they emigrated thence to the Copaeic valley, and in fact that Boeotia and Thessaly formed before the Trojan war one territorial district. The similarity of the ancient worship of the two cantons, the recurrence of the same geographical designations, and many other elements of resemblance, which cannot be merely incidental, make for the conclusion that originally Aeolic was the vernacular throughout the eastern portion of North Greece.

"The Minyai, expatriated by the irruption of the Dorians, fled to Lemnos and settled eventually in Elis. The conjecture of Fick in reference to the origin of the admixture of dialects in the Elean speech through Minyean influence can justly assert a high degree of probability, since it alone explains satisfactorily the existence of such Aeolic ingredients as the *ψιλῶσις*, the accus. plur. in *-αι*; and *-αις* (*-αιρ*, *-οιρ*), which no sound criticism can establish either as importations from Arcadia or as the result of isolated and spontaneous evolution. The North Greek Dorisms of this dialect are to be referred to the influence of the Aetolian settlers. The term *Αἰολεῖς Βοιωτοί*, applied to the Boeotians, has been correctly explained as being equivalent to *Αἰολεῖς*—the original inhabitants—*καὶ Βοιωτοί*—the later immigrants.

"Thessaly, the home of the Aeolic Achilles, was the abode of a people destined to give birth to the epopee. Hence this race of vigorous intellect was better able to resist the encroachment of the speech of the Dorian conquerors under Thessalus than the weaker, though kindred, Boeotians. In Thessaly, therefore, we meet with but few Dorisms (*ἐν* for *eis*, *ποτὶ*, *κράτος*, &c.); in Boeotia, however, while frequent Aeolisms indicate the existence of an Aeolic substratum (*inf.* in *-ειν*, datives in *-εσσ*, &c.), the Dorisms are more plentiful (*ἀφός*, accus. pl. in *-ως*, *εἰ* < *η* by compens. lengthening, *ἀπό* for Aeolic *ἀπό*, *ἐν* for *ἐν*, *κα*, &c.).

"The dialects of Western Greece disclose a genuine *proletariate* of speech, which, with occasional epichoristic variations, is all of one type. The Phthiotic idiom is so closely allied to that of Aetolia, all powerful at the period of the supremacy of the Aetolian league, that we cannot doubt but that the latter has supplanted the vernacular, which was homogeneous with that of the other provinces of the Thessalian *τετραρχία*. The following are a few of the peculiar forms of the Western Greek type:—*ἐνέκοντα*, once in an Oeteon inscription, *ἑαρός* and *ἑαρός*, *διπλέτης* *εἶδρ*, each once in the dialect of Epirus, non-contraction of *εα*, *εο*, *εω*, dat. plur. in *-οις* (cons. decl.) *ἐν* for *eis*, *γῆν* for *γῆ* once in Epirus. The inscriptions, which open up this perspective of dialect life are unfortunately of so late a period that it is well-nigh impossible to re-establish the ancient colouring of the native speech. The oldest Epirotic inscription dates from between 342–326 B.C., the Acarnanian inscriptions date from 200, the oldest Aetolian between 249 and 189; none of the Phthiotic monuments antedate the period of the incorporation of Phthiotis in the Aetolian league. A generous wealth of forms is displayed in the dialects of Locris and Phocis, that of the former especially preserving the oldest known type of North Doric. It contains peculiarities which may be conjectured to have been the common heritage of all Northern Dorians, since the Aetolians at the time of the return of the Heracleidae infused into the Elean speech phenomena found later in the Locrian dialect alone. The Delphic inscriptions represent an older linguistic stage than those of the rest of Phocis; *ῥ* is found three times (*καῖῥος* *αἰῥ* *ῥέῖ*) in Delphic territory, once in Phocis (*ῥανακίω*).

"The complete collection of material, which was the substructure of this paper, affords a survey of the entire development of North Greek speech,

and justifies a division of the entire territory into two linguistic centres. I. The Eastern, or Aeolic, comprising the dialect of Thessaly and that of Boeotia, with its stronger intermixture of Dorisms. II. The Western or pure North Doric division. The interlying cantons, though essentially North Doric, are coloured by the adoption of certain loan-forms from the East, the extension of which can be traced with great precision. So, for example, the dat. pl. *-εσσι* has not succeeded in pushing its westward course beyond the boundary of Phocis and Locris. Other Aeolisms (*Δρυμῆς*, *Πηλεκλέας*, *ἐνκαλε(μ)ερος*) are to be explained as importations and not as survivals of an Aeolo-Doric period. Those dialectologists have committed a grave mistake who regard the use of *ἐν* cum accus. and *πρὸς* for *πρὶν* as Aeolisms. The former is North Doric, the latter, though sporadic, is not confined to the limits of a single family of dialects.

"Finally, the necessity of exact chronology in the investigation of dialectical phenomena was insisted upon, and it was shown that the dialectologist can steer a middle course between the 'Stammbaumtheorie' of the Darwinist Schleicher and the 'Wellentheorie' of Johannes Schmidt or Paul Meyer. If linguistic phenomena alone be taken as the point of departure in dialectology the possibility of limited speech-centres is unduly weakened. Areas of greater or less extent must have existed in which originally 'dialects' held sway; these areas need not be co-extensive with those resulting from political division, nor are they free from disintegration through the influence of neighbouring speech-areas and of self-generated forms."

CORRESPONDENCE.

CURTIS'S "PRINCIPLES OF GREEK ETYMOLOGY."

Oxford: June 23, 1886.

MR. A. L. MAYHEW has kindly supplied me with the following supplementary list of Curtius's mistakes:

1. *Inconsistencies*.—In No. 251 German *dampfen* is referred with Middle High German *dimpfen* to root *rup*, Sanskrit *dhūp*, in ii. p. 116 Old High German *dampf* is connected with Sanskrit *tap* "to be warm"; in No. 506 *drōs* = *sucus*, a connexion rejected in No. 628; in No. 593 the Anglo-Saxon *w* is represented by *w*, whereas *v* is generally written for it, as *feſva* in No. 351, *vir* in No. 510.

2. *Wrong connexions*.—No. 100, *μυρῶς* connected with Old High German *fīh-jan*; No. 275, *δρῶς* with Old Gall. *Druides* (Caes.); No. 651, *δρῶς* with Old High German *warm*; ii. p. 134, *Wotan* with Old High German *wat-an* "meare."

3. *False forms*.—Anglo-Saxon: No. 110, *shearn* for *scearn*; No. 113, *hād* for *hād*; No. 345, *folma* for *folme* or *folm*; No. 412d, *bull* "bladder," for *bgl* "furunculus" (Wright's Vocabulary); No. 444, *snor* for *snoro* or *snoru*; No. 449b, *mān-en* for *mān-an*; No. 523, *ryan*, *ryn* "sound, roar," for *rjn* *rugitus*, *rjnān* *rugire* (Grein); No. 593, *widde* "rope," for *viðde*; No. 489, *rynge* "spider," is a figment. Old Saxon: No. 344b, *fālma* does not exist in Old Saxon, it is properly Old Norse; *us-filma* should be marked Gothic; No. 494, *erwet*, *erwt* is Dutch; No. 504, *wriselik*, a mistake for *wrisilik* (Heliand ed. Heyne). Old High German: No. 298, *bahhui* for *bahhan* (Curtius generally uses infinitives in Teutonic verbs); No. 486, *ampher* for *amphero* (and the connexion with *φῶς* very doubtful, see Kluge). Old Norse: No. 452, *voma* for *vāma*; No. 573, *shakk-r* for *shakk-r*; *cingim* is not Old Norse, but Old Irish; ii. p. 245, *vidja* for *viðja* "a withy." Latin: No. 517, *rumen* "udder," for *rumen* "throat," *rumis* "a teat."

4. *Other errors*.—No. 211, Irish *gam* "summer" (for "winter," see No. 194); No. 411, in Old Norse *barr* the original *s* is not lost but assimilated; No. 412d, Old Norse *bullā* "ebullire," should not be placed among Teutonic words, it is modern and borrowed from the

Romance; No. 638, in Gothic *kaur-s* (better *kaur-us*), it is unnecessary to account for the *au* by epenthesis; Gothic *aur* = German *or* = Latin *ar* (*ra*, *rā*), see Kuhn, *Zeitschrift*, xxv. 49; ii. p. 264, Latin *jububae* is a very late word, and cannot therefore be brought forward as an example of an original *j* represented in Greek by *ζ*; No. 436, Cornish *snod* should not be placed among the Celtic forms, as it is simply borrowed from Anglo-Saxon *snōd*.

5. The following are mistakes by the translators: false connexions, No. 198, Grasmere and grice; ii. p. 259, tub and zuber, p. 353, schwül and sultry. No. 301, Old English *wadd*, No. 658, Old English and Anglo-Saxon *grōt*, Old English *grōthan*, are figments; *welk*, ii. p. 180, is not Miltonic. In No. 430, for *Shipton* (which would mean "sheep-farm") read *Shipton* (*Schiffstätte*). In ii. p. 234 for *forms* read *forms* for; p. 287, read *εὐρύστερα*.

E. R. WHARTON.

SCIENCE NOTES.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce a new School Geography, written by Mr. George G. Chisholm, of the Geographical and Statistical Societies. The author has made an attempt at a new departure in the teaching of geography, by providing a text-book based upon the methods that have recently been so highly developed on the Continent, and especially in Germany. The book will contain about sixty illustrations and diagrams.

MR. H. K. LEWIS, of Gower Street, will publish in a few days a work on *Massage as a Mode of Treatment*, by Dr. William Murrell. It will give a history of the subject, and explain its mode of application and value as a therapeutic agent.

A DISCOVERY of unusual interest in its bearing on the antiquity of man in Britain has recently been made by Dr. Hicks, of Hendon, and communicated by him to *Nature*. In exploring the caves of Tremereichion, in the Vale of Clwyd, it was found that the main entrance to the Cae Gwynn Cave had been blocked up by glacial beds deposited subsequently to the occupation of the cave by pleistocene mammals. A shaft was dug through these beds; and a small, well-worked flint flake was discovered in the bone earth, about eighteen inches beneath the lowest bed of sand, on the south side of the entrance. It appears that the contents of the cave must have been washed out by marine action during the great submergence in mid-glacial times, and then covered by marine sands and an upper boulder clay. This discovery, therefore, proves that man lived in the North Wales area before the great submergence indicated by the high-level sands of Moel Tryfan.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, the Marquis de Nadaillac read a paper upon "Trepanning in Prehistoric Times." The large number of cases collected by Dr. Prunières, of Marvejols, prove that the operation of trepanning was practised, during the stone and bronze age, among tribes widely scattered throughout Europe, Africa, and America. Sometimes the aim was to heal a fracture of the skull or an illness; sometimes the subject was a corpse. In either case the operation proves a higher degree of civilisation than might be expected from primitive peoples. Trepanning after death had probably a religious significance. The circlet of bone taken from the skull was usually preserved with care as an amulet or relic.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

WE understand that the Rev. D. Silvan Evans's forthcoming Welsh Dictionary is on

a much larger scale than any work of the kind hitherto attempted in any of the Celtic languages, the letter A alone extending over upwards of four hundred octavo pages. It will be published in parts, and the first instalment will be ready shortly. The London publishers are Messrs. Trübner.

THE representatives of the Royal Asiatic Society at the Seventh International Congress, to be held at Vienna next September, are Dr. R. N. Cust, hon. secretary; Prof. Cecil Bendall and Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie, members of the council; and Dr. Theodore Duka.

WE learn from *Le Livre* that Dr. Hauler has discovered in the Orleans library five leaves of a palimpsest MS. containing fragments of the lost *Historiae* of Sallust. So far as he has been able to decipher the original writing, the passages preserved refer to a debate in the senate upon a mendacious despatch received from Pompey, and to the wars against Sertorius and against the pirates.

THE *Revue Critique* of July 5 contains a review by M. Frédéric Plessis of Mr. Robinson Ellis's contribution to the "Anecdota Oxoniensia." It concludes with saying that the author "ajoute encore quelque chose aux titres, déjà considérables, qui font de lui un des meilleurs latinistes de ce temps-ci."

FINE ART.

OLD WATER-COLOURS AT THE INSTITUTE.

THE council of the Institute of Painters in Water-colours has done well to open a small and interesting supplementary exhibition, in which the buyer of modern drawings—generally as ignorant as the average artist of what has been performed in past times—may see the exquisite and, on the whole, the long-enduring, work of our elder school.

It is quite an admirable exhibition, though, as is often the case with historical or retrospective exhibitions of prints and of drawings, the works of the masters are not displayed in quite perfect proportion, the facilities for assembling certain drawings being greater than those for assembling others. Thus it is possible that men as different as Nicholson and Paul Sandby may not be represented as their admirers would wish them to be. It is likely that John Cozens—"the greatest genius who ever touched landscape," Leslie said he was—is not represented only at his best, notwithstanding the presence of more than one noble example of his art; and it is sure that Thomas Girtin cannot be fully judged by that which is shown of his work. But Dewint is seen very finely, both in brilliant sketch and highly laboured drawing. By David Cox there is not only such a famous landscape as Mr. Nettlefold's "Changing Pastures," but half a score or half a dozen others of those impetuous visions of his later years on which his fame securely rests. The most elaborate Dewint is a river scene—a large work crowded with fruitful labour. Yet even more charming is a sketch contributed by Mr. Lock; while the palm among all Dewint sketches here to be seen must be given to a singularly broad, rich, low-toned landscape, lent by Mr. Orrock, finer even than the gleaming coast view lent by the same owner, and executed, we take it, in the Isle of Wight. That finest of all is called simply "The Eastern Counties." It represents the picturesque everyday village of Dewint's day, lying chiefly in shadow, and framed and curtailed, so to speak, by a line of protecting elm trees. In its breadth, its easy decisiveness, its assured effect, its indefinable "style," such work of the English

master must take rank, permanently, beside the etched landscape of Rembrandt, and Titian's drawings of Cadore. I insist less, for the moment, on the merits and the place of the Turner drawings, since the merits and the place of these are more absolutely uncontested. There are two or three fine Cotmans—one or two of the earlier and quieter, one or two of the later and more gorgeous; and it is interesting to recollect that Turner admired Cotman only less, perhaps, than he had admired Girtin—as much, perhaps, as David Cox admired Turner. Cotman died in 1842, having worked nobly, though unequally, for thirty-five years; from the period of youth to the period of elderly manhood. When Cotman died, William Hunt—who is represented quite marvellously in the present exhibition—was doing some of his finest drawings; and only a little later came James Holland, of whom just as remarkable, though it may be not quite so numerous, a representation is made. A church interior, by Holland, and a drawing of a narrow Venetian canal, by the same opulent colourist, the same master of chiaroscuro and of picturesque effect, share between them the responsibility of representing, best of all, an interpreter of Venice certainly not inferior to Samuel Prout. William Hunt's drawings—some of them of the still life of the lane and the fruit-garden, some of them of the peasantry sitting shyly to the painter, or unconscious of his presence, and absorbed in homely duty or pious exercise—make, as it were, a panel of themselves. They are ranged together in the middle of a large wall, which, by reason of their presence, glows with the hues of emerald and turquoise, amethyst and ruby. A colourist, indeed, of whom the school may be proud, and who has, perhaps, only once before—and that was thanks to Mr. Ruskin—been seen in such undisguised and splendid strength.

If time and circumstances permitted, it would be very well to go in detail into several questions which an exhibition so interesting as this one may fairly raise. But I can only allow myself—in addition to what has been said already—to insist upon its general excellence, and to invite both chance visitors, and the students who are generally the collectors of English art, to profit by the occasion which the activity of the institute affords. Since the general exhibition of the earlier English water-colour, held at the Burlington Club some fifteen years ago, there has been no such opportunity obtainable of examining the work of the founders and the masters of our school.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND.

A SPECIAL general meeting, convened for the purpose of hearing Mr. Ernest Gardner's lecture on the latest excavations at Naukratis, was held on Tuesday, July 6, in the theatre of the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street. Prof. C. T. Newton, C.B., vice-president of the Fund, took the chair at 5 p.m., there being also present the Rt. Hon. Sir W. Gregory, K.C.M.G.; Mr. A. S. Murray, keeper of the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum; Mr. E. Maunde Thompson, keeper of the MSS. Department, British Museum; Mr. T. H. Bayliss, Q.C.; Mr. Robert N. Cust, hon. sec. of the Royal Asiatic Society; Mr. Talfourd Ely, Dr. Hermann Weber, Dr. Hyde Clarke, Mr. Benjamin Vincent, Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, Mr. F. Ll. Griffiths, and the hon. secs. to the Fund, Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, LL.D., keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals in the British Museum, and Miss Amelia B. Edwards, LL.D. Prof. A. C. Merriam, LL.D., of Columbia College, New York; Mr. D. Parrish, Mr. Lamborn, and

other distinguished Americans were among the audience.

The proceedings were opened by the chairman, who briefly explained the object of the meeting and introduced Mr. Ernest Gardner, by whom the excavation of Naukratis had this season been superintended, the site having been discovered and worked during the preceding season (1885) by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie.

Mr. Ernest Gardner then read his paper on the results of the present season's explorations, which, he was careful to state, had been much facilitated by the excellent system established by Mr. Petrie during the previous year. With workmen accustomed to this kind of digging, and (which was of even more importance) already thoroughly disciplined, he found his task comparatively easy. Going back to the descriptions of Naukratis which have been handed down to us by Herodotus and other classical writers, Mr. Gardner then reminded his hearers that this ancient Greek settlement contained five famous temples; namely the Pan-Hellenion, and the temples of Zeus, Hera, Apollo, and Aphrodite. Of these, four were now discovered—i.e., two last year, and two this season. The cemetery of Naukratis, lying at some little distance from the city, had also been found during the present year. Unfortunately, a great part of this necropolis was still concealed beneath a modern Arab cemetery, and could not yet be excavated. This would probably be the most ancient and interesting part, since that end which it had been possible to explore contained only graves of an epoch subsequent to the sixth century B.C., the most flourishing period of Naukratian history. These graves contained coffins of tile and of wood, the latter decorated with terra-cotta ornaments, gorgoneia, &c., many of which had been turned up. The burials were always after the Greek customs, no traces of embalming being found. Articles of use and ornament were also buried with the dead, some of which (as for instance a beautiful rouge-pot with cover, exquisitely painted, and still half full of rouge) were on the table. In the *temenos* or shrine of the Dioskuri, the plan of a temple built of unbaked mud-brick faced with plaster had been recovered. In front of it were pillars of the same materials. The temple of Aphrodite (which was built, indeed, upon the foundations of two yet earlier structures) consisted only of mud-brick walls, enclosing one or, in the earliest temple, two chambers. In front of it was a great altar, built of the ashes of victims, held together with a mud-brick casing. The yard of the temple was covered with a layer of fragments which had yielded a great number of vases and statuettes, more or less perfect. These were all of the most archaic period, and many were inscribed in characters of the sixth century B.C. The *temenos* of the Samian Hera had also been found, but had not been rich in results. A great variety of objects of all kinds in bronze, pottery, iron, marble, limestone, &c., had been unearthed in the town, including a beautiful portrait-head of the period of Berenike II. in blue porcelain, a fine archaic statuette of Apollo as a hunter laden with spoils of the chase, painted vases, jewellery, and the like. Two very fine vases of large size, the above-named head and statuette, and many smaller specimens were also on the table, and to these Mr. Gardner drew the special attention of his listeners. As regarded future operations on this site, Mr. Gardner was of opinion that it would not repay the Egypt Exploration Fund to prosecute further researches, at all events for the present, the available parts of the mound having been thus far thoroughly investigated. It would be well, however, to visit the spot from time to time, taking note of what the local Arabs might be doing, and waiting for

any opportunity which might arise to open the rest of the cemetery. In the meanwhile, much was already gained. A most important series of early inscriptions had been discovered, which were not only invaluable from the epigraphic point of view, as throwing light upon the early history of the Greek alphabet, but also as they served to decide the age of many classes of vases and sculptures whose date had previously been a matter of conjecture. By ascertaining the real nature and importance of the colony of Naukratis, its position in history was established. It was merely a trading emporium; but owing to the surroundings which prevented its growing in size or prosperity, its art and handicrafts were stimulated by emulation. Its influence on Greece in the sixth century must have been of great importance.

The chairman then made some interesting remarks upon Mr. Ernest Gardner's statement, chiefly with reference to the Egyptian character of certain very archaic works of Greek art, such as the famous sitting statues discovered by himself in 1858 on, or near, the sacred way leading to the Temple of Apollo at Branchidae. At the time when he discovered the statues (now in the British Museum), and in his volume of *Essays on Art and Archaeology*, he had remarked the Egyptian characteristics of their style and treatment; and he found his views strikingly confirmed by the discovery of several seated statuettes of the same type and style, among those brought from Naukratis by Mr. W. M. F. Petrie and Mr. Ernest Gardner. He considered the results of these excavations to be of the highest importance for the study of Greek art and Greek epigraphy.

Sir William Gregory, who moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Gardner, thought, with the chairman, that holding a special meeting to hear an account of their operations at Naukratis was a perfectly wise arrangement. They had that afternoon listened to a most interesting account of the society's operations in Egypt, and he hoped they would be encouraged thereby to continue their explorations.

Mr. Robert N. Cust seconded the motion in a few appropriate words, referring very happily to the great services which had been rendered to Egyptology by Prof. Maspero during his five years' tenure of office as Director-General of the Museums and Excavations of Egypt.

Mr. Ernest Gardner then returned thanks; and for the second time reminded his hearers, with great modesty and generosity, of Mr. Petrie's previous labours on the same site, and of the immense aid those labours had afforded in the prosecution of his own subsequent explorations.

Miss Amelia B. Edwards (hon. sec.) then made a short statement as to the present position of the Fowler Fund, which at the time of the last general meeting in October, 1885, had reached a total of £700. Miss Edwards knew that the meeting would be glad to hear that £200 more had meanwhile been subscribed to this special fund, the four new donors being Mr. D. Parrish (U.S.A.), Mr. J. Gurney Barclay, and Mr. Josiah Mullens and Mr. Fairfax of Australia, each of whom had paid in his quota of £50. There consequently now remained but one more name—that of the fateful nineteenth subscriber—to fill in. This last subscriber gained, the conditions prescribed by Mr. William Fowler, the generous originator of this special fund, would be fulfilled; and by his crowning donation the Fowler Fund would be completed. Miss Edwards earnestly hoped that before the members of this society should meet again in October the nineteenth subscriber might be found. Miss Edwards then went on to draw the attention of the meeting to the great and gratifying support which the Egypt Exploration Fund continued to receive from the citizens of the United States.

America, and which has this year culminated in a subscription list of which it was no exaggeration to say that it represented all the learning, the piety, the wit and wisdom of the Great Republic. Among the learned societies represented by their presidents and vice-presidents as contributors to this fund were the American Oriental Society, the Archaeological Institute of America, the American Historical Association, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Philological Association, the New England Historical Society, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New York Historical Society, the Institute of Hebrew, the Institute of Christian Philosophy, the American Metrological Society, and the Webster Historical Society. Turning to representatives of the Church, no less than thirty-nine bishops of the Episcopal Church (including the Primate) and seventy-eight clergymen of various denominations were subscribers to the work. Of presidents of colleges and professors there were no less than 108, including all the foremost scholars and thinkers of their time; while of eminent statesmen, magistrates, scientists, authors, and other men of mark, there were about 160 more entered in the last list issued by the society's eminent and zealous vice-president, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow, of Boston. Miss Edwards then dwelt with much warmth and earnestness upon the untiring energy, devotion, and enthusiasm of Dr. Winslow, to whom the society were indebted for this unparalleled accession to the dignity and treasury of the Egypt Exploration Fund. With the one single exception of the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, Dr. Winslow had done more than anyone, not merely for the work of this society, but for the cause of Biblical research and the spread of Biblical knowledge in connexion with Egyptology throughout the civilised world. Miss Edwards ventured to think that by Dr. Winslow's aid a great and noble friendship had been promoted and cemented between the *élite* of Transatlantic and British scholars; a friendship which had its root in their common love of truth and their desire for the advancement of learning, and which was independent of the wars of creeds and the variable atmosphere of politics.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole (hon. sec.) spoke with great satisfaction of the maintenance of the *entente cordiale* with that eminent scholar, Prof. Maspero, and with his distinguished successor, M. Grébaud. He also warmly acknowledged the generous support of the American subscribers who had been brought together by the energy of Dr. W. C. Winslow. He called special attention to the abstract which his colleague, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, had given of the character of the American supporters, as representing the leading theological, professorial, and literary men of the United States, and bore witness to the generous confidence they had reposed in the administration of the Fund.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the president and managers of the Royal Institute for the use of the theatre, which was proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. Maunde Thompson, followed by a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed, in a few appropriate phrases, by Mr. T. H. Bayliss, Q.C.

The forthcoming memoir on *Naukratis*, by Mr. W. M. F. Petrie, with the collaboration of Messrs. Ernest Gardner, Cecil Smith, and Barclay V. Head, illustrated with forty-five plates, now just ready for issue to subscribers for 1885-6, was on the table.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE annual congress of the Royal Archaeological Institute will be held at Chester, under

the presidency of the Duke of Westminster, beginning on Tuesday, August 10. The proceedings will commence with a reception by the mayor at an inaugural meeting at the Town Hall, when the president will deliver his address. This will be followed by an inspection of the city; and in the evening, Mr. E. A. Freeman will open the historical section. On Thursday morning, August 12, the annual meeting of the members of the institute will be held, and in the evening of that day there will be a *conversazione* at the Town Hall. The Bishop of Chester will be the president of the antiquarian section, and the architectural section will be presided over by Mr. Beresford-Hope.

Two famous pictures are just now being separately exhibited in London. Raphael's "Madonna dei Candelabri," from the Novar collection, is on view at Messrs. Myers, in Savile Row; while Turner's "Battle of the Nile and Blowing-up of the *Orient*," painted in 1799, is to be seen in the galleries of the Nineteenth-Century Art Society, in Conduit Street.

MR. EDWARD LEAR's delightful little exhibition of oil-paintings and water-colour drawings, which has now been on view at 129, Wardour Street, Oxford Street, for several months, will be finally closed at the end of August. The gaps made by purchases have been filled up from time to time by fresh subjects, some of the later arrivals being among the most exquisite examples of the painter's hand.

THERE is now open in the rooms of the Norwich Art Circle an exhibition of the works of one of the less known artists of the "Norwich School," John Thirtle, containing examples from nearly all the best Norfolk collections, especially those of Mr. J. J. Colman and Mr. James Reeve. Thirtle was born in 1777, and was one of the original members of the Norwich Society of Artists, of which John Crome was the head.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Leon Heuzey exhibited a plan of the palace at Tello, in Mesopotamia, which had been prepared by M. de Sarzec. Unfortunately, M. de Sarzec has been compelled to leave his excavations unfinished. One of most interesting features in the building is the existence of a number of chambers in the wall resembling doorways, but leading nowhere. M. Heuzey expressed the opinion that these were intended to be shelters against the heat of the sun. It will be remembered that precisely the same architectural feature was found by Dr. Schliemann at Tiryns, where the chambers in the wall have been regarded by archaeologists as lodgings for the garrison. M. Schlumberger read a paper upon two new silver Himyaritic coins recently acquired by the Bibliothèque Nationale from M. Révoil, who had obtained them during his recent expedition to the shore of the Red Sea. The Himyaritic coinage shows two types: (1) imitations of the Athenian currency, bearing an owl; (2) an independent type, with the head of a king. The new coins belong to the second class; but they also show a new feature, a large sized head of an ibex, full-face, on the reverse.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

SIG. CESI, principal professor at the Royal College of Music in Naples, gave the first of two pianoforte recitals at the Prince's Hall last Monday afternoon. The Italians are supposed to understand the cultivation of the voice better than any other nation. They have the finest violins, and can boast of more than

one famous violinist. In the matter of pianoforte playing, however, since the days of D. Scarlatti and Clementi, Italy has decidedly ranked after Germany, France, and Russia. Sig. Cesi—whose name, by the way, is not to be found in Brown's *Dictionary of Musicians* lately reviewed in these columns—was a pupil of Thalberg. The programmes of his two concerts, to say nothing of the concerts of classical music which he gives at Naples, show how well acquainted he is with the various schools. On Monday he commenced with Italian music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the two so-called Sonatas of Scarlatti, and in a Boccherini Minuetto—not the popular one—he aroused the sympathy and interest of his audience by his soft and liquid tone, his neat playing, and by his delicate and finished phrasing. Again, in his selections from French and German composers he obtained well-deserved success. In the Presto movement, which he played from Clementi's Sonata in B minor in his first group of solos, he showed at times great strength of wrist. It is well to have a strong wrist, but undue advantage should not be taken of it. From one or two exaggerated passages, we fancy that this may prove one of the pianist's failings when he comes to interpret—as he will do next Saturday—the works of modern composers like Thalberg, Liszt, and Rubinstein. We object to loudness when the purity or richness of tone in any way suffers. The programme concluded with Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata for violin and piano, interpreted by Signori Papini and Cesi. A special feature of interest of the concert was Signorina Barbi's clever and artistic rendering of songs by Italian composers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. She possesses a well-trained mezzo-soprano voice of considerable power and flexibility. The audience, though not numerous, was most enthusiastic.

The first public concert of the Hyde Park Academy of Music was given at the Cavendish Rooms last Tuesday afternoon. This Academy is conducted by Mrs. Trickett, sister of the late M^{de}. Sainton-Dolby. Judging from the various ladies who sang during the afternoon, careful and conscientious teaching is as much a feature of the present academy as it was of the one presided over by M^{de}. Dolby. Some vocal concerted music, given under the conductorship of Mr. F. H. Frost, showed purity of intonation and great precision. Besides Mendelssohn's 139th Psalm, and several other pieces, the choir sang Hoffmann's picturesque and clever cantata, entitled, "Song of the Norno." Some effective songs were contributed by M^{de}. Edith Wynne, Miss Mary Willis, and Miss Fuselle.

A chamber concert was given last Wednesday evening at the Prince's Hall by the pupils of the Royal College of Music. Miss Kellet played Schumann's Etudes Symphoniques. At first she was nervous, but soon recovered herself, and interpreted the difficult variations with good feeling and great spirit. Miss Hallett played Chopin's Scherzo in B flat minor. She has fair fingers, but found the piece somewhat beyond her strength. We think it would be wise to give at first to students, however talented, solos in which they could do themselves full justice. The concert commenced with a careful and, on the whole, highly meritorious rendering of Beethoven's Quartett in D (Op. 18, No. 3) by Mr. Sutcliffe, Miss Donkersley and Messrs. Kreuz and Squire. The programme included instrumental music by Spohr and Mendelssohn, and vocal music by Giovanni and Meyerbeer. All the performances showed signs of careful training; and the college is acting wisely in thus showing what it is doing for musical art in this country.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.